The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1907. NO. 7.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S CALL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business January 26th, 1907.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Investments	$535,223.28	Capital Stock,	$100,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	8,000.00	Surplus and Profits	41,761.12
Cash and Reserve	78,564.26	Circulation	100,000.00
		Bank Deposits	11,799.17
		Individual Deposits	368,227.25
	$621,787.54		$621,787.54

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier. A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

"THE HOLY CITY."

Danville Choral Society Render the Oratorio in Fine Style.

A splendid audience, estimated at over 1600 people, filled the Methodist Episcopal church on Monday evening to hear the Danville Choral Society render the beautiful oratorio of "The Holy City." The audience was made up largely of Bloomsburg people, while many were present from Danville, Catawissa, Berwick, Millville, and many other neighboring towns. Over a hundred Normal students were present.

The Choral Society numbers about 35 members, and is under the direction of Dr. Geo. A. Stock. Their rendition of this beautiful composition showed much care in its preparation, and the great audience sat for nearly 2 hours, and listened attentively and most pleasurably to the singing. Miss Julia Raup presided most efficiently at the organ.

The services of the society were given gratuitously for the benefit of the Joseph Ratti Hospital. The D. & B. trolley brought them from Danville without charge. The committee and many others worked with a will for the success of the concert, and the result shows the wide-spread interest that is felt in this institution.

In a neat speech Mr. A. Z. Schoch thanked the society and everybody who had in any way aided to make the entertainment so great a success. At the close of the concert a light lunch was served to the Danville singers by the ladies of the M. E. church.

This was the third time "The Holy City" has been given by the Danville Choral Society. They first gave it in one of the Danville churches, then at the Asylum, then here, and next week it is said they will repeat it in Sunbury for the benefit of the Mary Packer Hospital. They are certainly making good use of the vocal gifts with which they have been blessed.

Cost of Berwick Bridge to County.

The total cost of inspection and superintendent's pay for the new Berwick bridge is $4500.80. It is made up as follows:

Engineers appointed by the state as inspectors:

Lee Mastern	$ 148.00
Harry Szlapka	80.00
H. W. Munsey	82.80
O. E. Thompson, Supt. of construction	4190.00
	$4500.80

Of this Columbia and Luzerne counties each pay half, or $2250.40.

The state paid $209,500 for the bridge.

KELLY CASE POSTPONED.

The case of the commonwealth vs. B. F. Kelly, in which the defendant is charged with attempting to bribe the school directors of Conyngham district, came up in court on Tuesday before Judge Terry, of Wyoming county, specially presiding. It had been put over from last week, and was continued until May term by agreement of counsel, for the reason that the jury this week was summoned as a common pleas jury, and the case being a criminal charge, must be tried before a quarter sessions jury.

Judge Terry, of Tunkhannock presided in court part of Monday and Tuesday, having been called here to try cases in which Judge Evans had been concerned as counsel. For one reason and another the cases were not tried.

PRE-HISTORIC MAN IN AMERICA.

Subject of Lecture at Normal.

Dr. Geo. L. Cole is one of the most successful and entertaining lecturers upon the American platform. His natural taste for research, his personal experience in field work, his great success in locating the ruins and monuments of a prehistoric race, the results attending his work of excavating in the mounds and buildings, rank him among the foremost American archaeologists of the day. His discoveries shed light upon a subject of which we, as Americans, know so little. His lectures are unique, profusely illustrated with views taken on his successive trips, giving a most real and vivid presentation of what remains to be seen and known of the strange people who inhabited our country in prehistoric times. While his lectures are intensely interesting from a scientific standpoint, they never get dry and heavy, being relieved by laughable incidents of travel by pack-train, adventures in making perilous ascents and descents to those wonderful palaces in the cliffs, more than 1,000 feet from the bottom of the canyon. The lecture on the modern Cliff Dwellers, or Pueblos, deals with the home life, myths, religious rites, ceremonies, festivals and sacred dances of these strange people.

Speaking of this lecture, the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sunday *Record* says:

The second number on the Y. M. C. A. lecture course was a splendid lecture by Dr. Geo. L. Cole, the noted archaeologist, upon the Cliff Dwellers. The lecture was superbly illustrated by stereopticon views and was of an educational value as well as being of great interest from the point of entertainment. The speaker has behind him years of study and investigation of the Cliff Dwellers, and the Y. M. C. A. was fortunate in securing his services.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph* says:

Dr. Geo. L. Cole, the distinguished archaeologist of Pasadena, Cal., gave the first of his lectures in the Dauphin Institute Course, Board of Trade Building, last evening. The doctor has given a number of years to the study of the Cliff Dwellers of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and is an authority on this subject. Free from all technicalities, with a brief summary of the disputed points concerning these mysterous people, the lecturer took up the subject in a practical way and traced the history of the Cliff Dwellers as far as known, giving many striking views of their ruins and monuments, both exterior and interior, their pottery, stone implements, skeletons, mummies, wearing apparel, etc. The lecture was extremely interesting and highly instructive, and was greatly edjoyed by a large and appreciative audience.

This lecture will be given in Normal Auditorium by Dr. Cole, February 16th, under the auspices of the Christian Associations of the school.

FARMER'S INSTITUTES.

The speakers provided by the Department of Agriculture for the Institutes of this county are J. H. Peachey of Belleville, Pa., Prof. H. E. VonNorman, State College, Hon. A. J. Kahler, Hughesville. Institutes will be held at Benton, Feb. 18-19; at Berwick, Feb. 20-21, and Roaringcreek, on Feb 22-23. All will be welcomed and will find something to enjoy.

A CHORAL SOCIETY.

Charles O. Skeer is endeavoring to organize a choral society, and has hopes to be able to produce the oratorio of the Daughter of Jairus" in the spring.

There is no reason why Bloomsburg should not have a choral society of a quality way above the ordinary. There is an abundance of musical talent here, and there are many vocalists of unusual ability. Such societies have been organized here before, but they have always been short lived. Too little interest, or too many social engagements, or something else, has kept the organization from flourishing because of the irregularity of attendance at rehearsals.

It too often happens that the people who are the busiest are the ones on hand, while those with but little to do cannot find time to attend.

It has also happened that those who need the benefit of the rehearsals the most, are the ones who are the most frequently absent.

A choral society cannot prosper unless its members are in earnest, and are willing to give the necessary time to rehearsals.

We hope Mr. Skeer will receive abundant encouragment in his most laudable effort, and that those who who go into the movement will give him their loyal support, and stick to it.

NO PUBLIC HALL.

Should J. R. Fowler carry out his declared intention to close the Opera House and turn the building to other purposes, this town will be without a public hall where theatrical entertainments can be given. For other public purposes there is no other hall that is available. The Normal Auditorium, the Court House, and the churches all draw the line as to the objects for which they may be used, so that Bloomsburg will be in a sorry plight should the Opera House be abandoned.

A modern building with the appointments of an up-to date theatre, would no doubt be well patronized under proper management. It is now up to our progressive citizens who have the means, to get together on this question, so that in some way Bloomsburg may be provided with a building that can be used for amusements and for general purposes of a public hall.

Farmer's Institutes.

The farmers of this county will be interested to learn that there will be held this year a series of Farmers' Institutes at Benton, February 18 and 19; at Berwick Feb. 20 and 21; and at Roaringcreek, Feb. 22 and 23.

A number of instructors from other parts of the State will be present to join with the farmers of this locality in the discussion of topics relative to agriculture. These meetings are free and open to all, and we have no doubt the farmers of this county will avail themselves of the advantages to be gained by attending these meetings.

OPERA HOUSE CLOSED.

J. R. Fowler has announced that he will no longer conduct the Opera House as a place of amusement, but will endeavor to convert the building into a manufacturing plant. He claims that as a play house it has not been a paying proposition, and now that he no longer has a liquor license he will convert it into something else.

ATHLETICS AT THE NORMAL.

The students of the Normal Monday held a meeting and organized an Athletic Association which hereafter will have charge of all athletic sports.

The following officers were elected: President, Harry DeWire; Vice President, D. W. Morgan; Secretary, Theo. Meisberger: Treasurer, Prof. Albert; base ball manager, Abner Woodward, '07; foot ball manager, Clayton Davis, '08; track manager, Edwin Lazarus, '07; general sports, Harry Johnson, '09. The following constitute the Advisory Board: Messrs. DeWire, Morgan, Meisberger, Schmaltz, Erickson and Professors Albert, Foote, Goodwin, Sutliff and Bryant.

The purpose of the association is to make all members of any team truly representative of the school and of fostering clean athletics and the right athletic spirit. It has also set certain requirements which being fulfilled, will entitle the players to the "B" of the school.

Jerseytown High School.

Last Friday evening the Jerseytown High school enjoyed a very pleasant sleighride to Mt. Pleasant where they were delightfully entertained at the home of Eri Ikeler.

Those present were: Misses Myrna Eves, Clara Zeisloft, Grace Runyon, Margaret Fruit, Myrtle Mordan, Martha Kreamer, Belle Eves, Messrs. Benjamin Kinney, Amos Leighow, Lester Lyons, Paul Johnson, Jay Demott, Guy McNinch, Clayton Shultz, Wilbur Kreamer, Benjamin Leighow, Arthur Whitenight, Harrison Cotnor, Prin. C. C. Creibelbis and J. J. Kramer.

The evening was most enjoyably spent in playing numerous games and also some excellent music was rendered after which a delicious oyster supper was served. At a late hour the party started for home all reporting a fine time.

Coasting Accident.

Folmer Sigfried, eleven years old son of Mr. Allen Sigfried of Catawissa, was seriously injured while coasting on Third street hill in that town on Tuesday evening. As two sleds joined together were coming down carrying six boys including young Sigfried, they collided with the bob-sleds of J. C. Roberts who was on his way to bring a sleighing party to Bloom. Mr. Roberts did all in his power to avoid the boys, but they ran into his rear sled, and all were thrown violently against the big sled. Young Sigfried's left eye was entirely torn out, his head was cut and his left leg had the flesh torn from the knee to the ankle. He was taken to the home of Stephen Baldy and a physician called in, and later was removed to his home. The other boys were all bruised, but noue hurt seriously.

Superintendents and Directors Meet.

The County Superintendents of the state are holding their annual meeting is Harrisburg this week, and the twelfth annual convention of the School Directors' Department of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association will be held there today and tomorrow.

Superintendent W. W. Evans gave an excellent address yesterday on the subject of a state course of study.

The delegates from this county to the Directors' Convention are J. C. Brown, Nathan Beishline, Dr I. L. Edwards, Dr. L. B. Kline and John Fortner.

BEN GIDDING'S
Big February Output Sale

GROWS AS IT PROGRESSES.

MEN'S SUITS

SACRIFICED, UNDERPRICED.

Men's Suits, worth $10 — **$6.90**

Men's Suits, worth $15 — **$8.90**

Men's Suits, worth $16.50 — **$10.90**

Men's Suits, worth $18 — **$12.90**

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, worth $13.50 — **$7.50**

Men's Overcoats, worth $16.50 — **$9.50**

Men's Overcoats, worth $20.00 — **$12.50**

Men's Overcoats, worth $23.00 — **$15.50**

This Great Spell Binding Sale of High Class Clothing demands your immediate attention.

Boys Suits — Age 3 to 16 years.

Boys' Suits, worth $2.75 — **$1.47**

Boys' Suits, worth $4.00 — **2.47**

Boys' Suits, worth $6.00 — **3.47**

Boys' Suits, worth $7.00 — **4.47**

Boys' Overcoats — Age 3 to 17 years.

Boys' Overcoats worth 4.50 — **2.29**

Boys' Overcoats worth 5.50 — **3.29**

Boys' Overcoats worth 7.50 — **4.29**

Boys' Overcoats worth 9.00 — **5.29**

Most Stirring Clothing Sale Ever Planned in Our Store.

Exchange Hotel Building, **Ben Gidding,** Bloomsburg, Pa

HAVE YOU SEEN

OUR NEW FURNITURE?

Our assortment of Furniture is so wide that we can hardly fail to please any taste, and we can please many tastes not otherwise pleased because of the dependable quality of our goods. The surest way to verify our assertion is to come to the store in person.

Drop Side Steel Couches

Complete with mattress and pillows, best steel frame and springs—Complete $8.00 and $8.75.

RUGS! RUGS!

We are showing an unusual line of large floor Rugs. It does not need special experience to appreciate the values. We'd like to have you see them. You will not be satisfied until you have one of the Rugs in your home.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SMUGGLERS IN PARIS

Methods by Which They Avoid Duty on Alcohol.

DISPLAY INGENUITY.

Hollow Beams Containing Gallons of the Prohibited Article—Funeral Wreath That Concealed Pure Alcohol—Cleverly Hidden Tank in the Roof of a Cart.

Alcohol without a doubt is the article most often smuggled through the gates of Paris, and this is due to the fact that the tax upon it has steadily increased during the past few years. Naturally, increased taxation means higher profits on contraband goods and therefore quickens the ingenuity of smuggling.

Under our very eyes, writes an officer of the Paris custom house in the Scientific American, these men annually pass thousands of gallons of valuable spirits into the city, where it is readily disposed of at nigh prices to makers of perfumes or to liquor dealers, who use it for adulterating their goods. Yet we keep a sharp watch on all who pass through the gates of the capital. None can enter until he satisfies us that contraband articles are not hidden on his person, no vehicle is admitted until it has been thoroughly searched and every cask of liquor must be declared before the owner is authorized to pass on.

Nor can any one question the severity and conscientiousness of the inspection, as the men under my orders have a share in the proceeds of the sale of any alcohol seized at the barriers. At given periods this is sold by the municipal authorities, one-half of the receipts going to the city funds and the other half to the octroi employes. These men are not overwell paid, so they look forward to increasing their incomes by extreme vigilance in capturing smugglers.

I can assure my readers that it is well worth while to smuggle alcohol into Paris. The dues on each liter or quart amount to four francs 10 centimes, say 86 cents. Imagine the profit to be derived by any one who succeeds in smuggling several thousand gallons of alcohol a year. Among the thousand and one methods employed by smugglers some very curious ones have come under my observation during the twenty odd years that I have been connected with the service. In the warehouses of the Hotel de Ville are stored all sorts of ingenious smuggling apparatus. They are so numerous that quite a museum could be formed, were it not for the fear of teaching dishonest men how to defraud the government.

For several months smugglers disguised as as stone masons carried wooden beams through the gates without our suspecting for a moment that they were hollow and contained large quantities of alcohol. But the fraud was eventually discovered by pure accident, as nearly always happens. One day, just as the last man of a squad pased the barrier with a cheery "Bonjour comarades," he stumbled over a stone and fell headlong. Fearing that the man was hurt, I darted forward to help him to his feet, and had no sooner done so than to my utter astonishment he arose with astounding rapidity and made off, leaving the beam behind him; moreover, his companions also took to their heels. The reason for their flight was soon apparent. From one end of the beam there oozed a thin stream of liquid, which I instinctively detected as alcohol.

During a period of more than six months the customs employes at the various barriers at Paris saw two men regularly pass before their offices carrying a very fine funeral wreath. Naturally they never asked them to pay dues on such an article as that and never suspected for a moment that it contained 40 litres of pure alcohol. The smugglers took every precaution against discovery, avoiding for instance passing through the same barrier twice running. However, the trick was eventually discovered by an officer who insisted on examining the wreath and found that it contained a tin interior, filled, of course, with the valuable spirits.

Among the many smugglers whom I have caught red handed there was one man who disarmed suspicion for months by his pleasant manner. He would come up most the friendly way imaginable, shake me by the hand, wish me bon jour, ask after my health and talk for half an hour at a time about the news of the day. All this time his vehicle was standing at the gates, a vehicle which we little suspected contained no end of untaxed alcohol. Apparently his cart was filled with bee and cider, for which he always paid. One day, however, he was caught. A young employe who had never seen him before was alone on duty and insisted on ransacking his vehicle.

Nothing save the casks of beer and cider was to be seen and he was about to let the man pass when a drop fell on his hand from the roof of the covered cart. He looked at the spot of liquid, smelled it and at once detected that it was alcohol. In the roof of that vehicle was a cleverly arranged tank let into the woodwork, and in addition to this hundreds of litres of alcohol were stored under the driver's seat.

ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD.

How Mrs. Workman Climbed to a Peak 23,000 Feet High.

While an army of nearly one-quarter of a million persons have swarmed over the Alps during one season, their daring feats appear as mere child play compared with the remarkable exploits of an American woman on the roof of the world—the Himalyan peaks. She, Fannie Bullock Workman, and her husband, Dr. William Hunter Workman, hailing from Worcester, Mass., succeeded in scaling a peak more than 23,000 feet high in what is known as the Namkin ranks of India.

Mrs. Workman gives an interesting account of the sensations experienced during the ascent, says the Pittsburg Gazette.

In the Himalyas, those mightiest of mountains from every conceivable viewpoint, there are no villages or hospices within a few hours of the summits, no shelter huts for breaking the journey, no corps of guides. The mountaineer must go, self-provided, into the savage and trackless wastes surround the cloud-capped giants which tempt one to scale or fall.

The preparations? Coolie demands at Darjeeling are rather magnificent in comparison with those elsewhere. Our coolies, under a sirdar, were to meet us at Chia Banjan, fully equipped, and extra supplies were to be sent up to be in the upper part of Sikkim to meet us after we had passed the mountains.

We reached Askor Nullah village without accident, and starting from

Mrs. William Hunter Workman.

there at 4 a. m., gained the foot of the pass, 12,500 feet, at 10.30 a. m. Our coolies begged to remain, but were refused, and at a height of 15,000 feet several of them collapsed with a mountain sickness and rent the air with their wailings. Despite our care of them, we were compelled to bivouac at 15,800 feet on a narrow, wind-swept ledge. It was a grewsome camp, with room for only one small tent.

At 4.30 next morning, with the mercury at 26 degrees, we broke camp. The ascent was shary and dangerous, owing to the uncertain footing directly over a valley 8,000 feet below.

Twelve hours of hard climbing brought us to the rope bridge spanning the river before Askole.

Askole had been called the end of the world, not inaptly, the designation applying to seven villages scattered throughout the remote valley.

The Biafo and Baltoro glaciers, for exploring which Askole is the starting point, are said to be the largest glacier outside of the Arctic regions. Our plan was to follow up the former some forty miles to its origin at Hispar pass and return to Askole. The only European who ever crossed Hispar pass was Sir Martin Conway, in 1892.

For the benefit of those who may not have ascended to altitudes above 16,000 feet but who are dreaming of the attempt here are my experiences for what they are worth; As good a bodily condition as possible is, of course, desirable, to enable one to combat successfully the facteur majeur in high climbing—diminished oxygen—as well as to endure fatigue and the extreme cold of such regions.

On the march to Askole I experienced much greater difficulty in breathing at 17,000 feet than later at 20,000 to 23,000 feet. The advisability of passing a month, if possible, in valleys 11,000 or 12,000 feet up and in making experimental tours is obvious. My pulse at 17,000 feet was 90; near the summit, 23,000 feet, 110.

I cannot say I ever slept soundly above 16,000 feet, and above 20,000 feet my rest was often disturbed by difficulty in breathing. Attacking the last stages of Koser Gunge my gaspings for air were extremely labored.

I do not endure severe cold well at any altitude, and at this great height found the chill and numbness produced by the icy wind bitter to bear. I recall no mountain sickness whatever, though the unprecedented and continued exertion, both on the ascent and descent of this peak, naturally used me up considerably. But no lameness resulted, and the following day I felt perfectly fit and able to attack another mountain had it been necessary.

OUR MANY ENTERPRISES

We Make $500,000,000 a Year Out of Nothing.

TO ACCOMPLISH THIS

We Turn Sawdust Into Sugar and Alcohol—We Make Clothing From Pine Needles—Derive Perfumery From Street Offal and a Heavenly Azure From Old Hoofs.

The value of products annually manufactured out of materials which thirty years ago were thrown away as waste today amounts to fully $500,000,000—a sum equal to nearly seven times the annual production of gold in the United States.

Sawdust was for years looked upon as an absolute waste material, says Moody's Magazine, and was either dumped into a stream if flowing water or thrown into a heap where it could be conveniently disposed of. During the last few years a process has been discovered which has given sawdust a value greater than that of solid lumber.

By the use of hydraulic pressure and intense heat the particles are formed into a solid mass capable of being moulded into any shape and of receiving a brilliant polish. The only materials used are sawdust, alum and glue.

Imitation marble can be manufactured from a mixture of sawdust with ivory waste, waterglass and glue. In Norway acetic acid, wood naphtha, tar and alcohol are produced on a commercial scale out of sawdust.

Factories have been erected in this country and in Europe for converting pine needles into forest wool. This is used for mattresses and furniture, for manufacture in hygienic articles and for such things as undervests and chest protectors.

The principal use of sawdust seems destined to be in the production of sugar and of alcohol. It is practically pure cellulose and easily convertible into those products.

For many years bituminous coal operators threw away slack as waste. Later it sold for five cents a ton. Today it commands at the mine 75 cents a ton, or within five cents a ton of the price of run up mine coal.

The increase is due to demand coming from makers of cement. Formerly they bought lump coal and pulverized it. Finally one of them experimented with slack and found it satisfactory and cheaper. He is said to use 140 tons of slack daily.

Each large packing establishment now has its long list of by-products. The products of the gray brain matter of calves are employed in affections of the nervous system, such as nervous debility, nervous exhaustion, St. Vitus' dance, mental disorder and insanity.

The blood of the slaughtered animals is congealed and manufactured into buttons and is also utilized in the production of albumen for the use of the calico printer, the sugar refiner, the tanner and others.

The bones are used for a score of different purposes, being manufactured into knife and toothbrush handles, chessmen, combs, backs of brushes, mouthpieces of pipes and various other articles. Black hoofs are used in the manufacture of cyanide of potassium for gold extraction, and are also ground up to make fertilizer for florists, grape growers and others.

Among the other articles manufactured out of the former waste products of the abattoir are glue, flypaper, sandpaper, gelatine, isinglass, curled hair, bristles, wool felt, hair felt, laundry soap, soap powders, glycerine, ammonia, bone meal, pepsin, poultry food, neat's foot oil and a score of other products. The annual value of the by-products of the packing industry, all of which are manufactured out of what was considered a waste material thirty years ago, is approximately $200,000,000.

Prior to 1860 cottonseed was usually hauled to a remote place to rot or dumped into a stream of flowing water. Out of this product, then deemed a nuisance, there was manufactured in 1900 by-products having a value of more than $42,000,000.

More than a score of products are today manufactured out of cottonseed, including butter, paper, fertilizer, cotton batting, cattle feed, soap, lard, cottolene, crude oil and salad oils.

John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil company, is authority for the statement that for the last ten years more than one-half of the profits of the company have been made out of the manufacture of by-products. The company could throw into the ocean every drop of refined oil as fast as it was manufactured, and would still be able to pay handsome dividends to its stockholders simply through the sale of its by-products.

The choicest perfumes which are placed upon the market are obtained from oils and ethers extracted from flowers, but there are many other oils which are artificially made out of bad smelling elements. Oil of pineapple is best made by the action of putrid cheese or sugar or by distilling rancid butter with alcohol and sulphuric acid.

The esential flavoring substance of the vanilla bean as well as other essences are manufactured out of coal tar and the oil of cloves.

MAN'S DAYS OF DECLINE

Science Says from 55 to 62 He Loses Courage

INSTANCES NUMEROUS

Buller, Methuen, Tyron, Napoleon and Rojestvensky Are Examples—After 62 Man Is Trustworthy Again—English Generals Who Blundered in Boer War.

Is there a brief period in every man's life, who has passed the age of fifty-five, and not reached sixty-two, when the heart and brain refuse to respond to crises, and fatal errors, impossible at any other period are committed?

A foremost English doctor says so, and he fortifies his argument with impressive instances.

When this condition affects them, business men show irresolution and suspicion without reason, statesmen make inexcusable blunders of policy, soldiers commit the most glaring mistakes which cost battles, and sailors lose battleships, while trusty railroad engineers run past signals and cause disastrous wrecks.

After the danger mark is passed, the solidity and conservatism of old age come to the rescue, and the result is seen in men of extraordinary preservation, like Gladstone, Ibsen, Senator Hoar, Verdi or General Roberts.

It is a fact, however, that many instances seem to bear out the idea of the English doctor.

In 1893 occurred one of the famous naval disasters of history. It did not happen in time of warfare, and yet it resulted in the wanton waste of almost 500 lives.

This was the collision between the warships Camperdown and the Victoria, during manouvres of the English navy.

Admiral Tryon, an honored veteran, was in command of the fleet, and stood on the bridge of his flagship, the Victoria.

The Camperdown, a ship with a ram, came around with a sweep, describing a curve that would have left plenty of room had the Victoria turned in right direction. But incomprehensibly Admiral Tryon gave an order which sent his ship in exactly the opposite way. Camperdown and Victoria came together, and the ram of the formr sent the Victoria to the bottom.

Admiral Tryon stood like a statue on the bridge, and made no effort to escape. It was the virtual suicide of a brave man, who at the end comprehended the lives his blunder had cost, and dared not live to face the reproaches that must be his.

The surprise of the British nation equalled its grief and horror.

"Why did he make such a mistake? He, an experienced officer, who had spent his life giving orders, and had never blundered before?"

No one could answer, but the new theory explains, Tryon was 59.

The antics of Rojestvensky during the Russo-Japanese war would have been ludicrous but for their serious result. He blundered seriously in the battle of the Straits of Korea, which resulted in his capture and overwhelming defeat at the hands of Admiral Togo. But this was less mysterious than his unprecedented action, which has never been explained clearly, of firing into a fleet of harmless British fishing smacks, an action which narrowly missed embroiling Russia in a war with England.

Nobody denied Rojestvensky's bravery, his judgment was the offender. Perhaps an excuse may be found for his in the fact that he was more than fifty-five, but had not reached sixty.

When Weyler was in Cuba his offendings, his brutality and his curious utter inability to judge a situation made him the most hated and scorned man of the decade. But now in Spain he has grown till his services to Alfonso are genuine and patriotic. Can it be that passing beyond sixty-two has wrought the development?

Before he reached the age of fifty-five Napoleon III. ranked as a gallant soldier who had done valiant service in the Crimean War. While considered selfish and vain he had shown distinct powers of diplomacy and was regarded as a strong man.

But in the seven years between the age of fifty-five and sixty-two he committed a series of unparalled follies finally culminating in his suicidal forcing of a war with Germany, an act which threw his family from the throne, ended monarchy in France and sent him to England to die in exile.

The English generals who committed the blunders in the Boer-English war were men between the ages of fifty-five and sixty-two, the Bullers and the Methuens.

Those who went to the rescue were curiously either above or below the fatal age. Thus Lord Kitchener was at that time less than fifty years old and Lord Roberts, the much-loved "Bobs," was getting close to seventy. It was this pair who ended a most humiliating condition of affairs for England and stopped the Boer successes.

Dewey, past the danger mark, beat Montijo, in the fatal zone, at the battle of Manila, and so similar instances might be multiplied.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Doctors in 1600.

An antiquary read from a gray little book:

"A comb made of the right horn of a ram cures the headache if it be on the right side of the head being combed with it; of the left horn for the left side."

He smiled and resumed:—

"The cough is easily cured if the party troubled with it spit three or four times into a frog's mouth, but it must be into the mouth of the same frog. You can keep her alive in a little water."

The antiquary's book was called "Culpepper's School of Physick, or The Experimental Practice of the Whole Art." Its author was Nicholas Culpepper, and the date of its publication 1623. For the volume, which was a first edition, the antiquary's price was £15.

He read from the book the following odd extracts:

"To draw a tooth without pain, fill an earthen crucible full of emmets or ants (call them by which name you will,) eggs and all, and when you have burned them keep the ashes, with which if you touch a tooth it will drop out.

"Mark where a swine rubs himself, then cut off a piece of the wool and rub any swollen parts with it, and it will help it, with the proviso, that where the hog rubs his head it helps the swelling of the neck, etc.

"Shave the crown of the head of one that is sick and lay upon the shaved place rhue stamped with oil of roses, binding it on, and if the party sneeze within six hours after he will live; else not."

Suicides in British Army.

The rate of suicide in the British army is equal to 210 per million annually; in the German to 550, and in the Austrian to 1,200 per million.

Figures for Paris Widows.

Widows in Paris appear to be about ten times more easily consolable than widowers, says London Telegraph. Out of 1,907 derelict ladies on whom statisticians keep an eye after their husbands' demise, only three were left still lone and mourning after eighteen months had passed by. Out of 2,270 widowers, thirty-seven remained unconsoled, or had enough in one go at the lottery. One hundred and forty-eight had not the grace to wait until the year was out to remarry; 628 did wait a year, but took second wives immediately afterward. All those who married again had done it before three years had gone by. Apparently if a widower can wait three years he is safe and falls into the minority, which in this case was thirty-seven of those for whom once is enough. After divorce, on the contrary, the ladies are much more shy than the men about entering the bonds again. Out of 717 women whose marriages had been dissolved seventy-nine still shrank from trying the experiment again after nine years had elapsed. Out of 659 men, 109 married again as soon as they possibly could—immediately after the decree became absolute. All those who did make a fresh start in wedlock had done so within two years from their divorce.

Successful Ostrich Farming.

Consul General William H. Michael of Calcutta is sanguine of great success in ostrich farming in certain parts of the United States. Its development in India is also promising. If found sufficiently profitable it will no doubt extend largely in this country.

BAER LEADS FIGHT FOR THE RAILROADS.

Reading President Has Prepared an Elaborate Argument Against 2-Cent Fare Bill.

The railroad companies are not going to allow the Legislature to pass trolley freight, 2-cent fare and other proposed measures without a fight. George F. Baer, president of the Reading Company, has prepared a monograph explaining conditions of the railway business. This will be presented to the Legislature as an argument against the passage of a proposed 2-cent fare bill.

The theme of the elaborate treatises is that the Reading is actually losing money on its passenger service.

As prepared under the supervision of President Baer the statement goes into the railway situation in detail. It is said to be the most elaborate presentation of the subject from the viewpoint of the railroads that has ever been prepared. In short, it shows by statistics that the railroads cannot meet a flat rate of 2 cents for passenger traffic.

The Pennsylvania, it is said, is co-operating with the Reading in the appeal to the Legislature not to force the railroads to reduce fares. The Dunsmore bill, providing a 2-cent flat rate is up for final passage in the House this week.

A Wonderful Record.

As made up by improved and exact processes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. It cures the backache, periodical headaches, the dragging-down distress in the pelvic region, the pain and tenderness over lower abdominal region, dries up the pelvic catarrhal drain, so disagreeable and weakening, and overcomes every form of weakness incident to the organs distinctly feminine.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, the makers of which print their formula on the bottle-wrapper, thus taking their patrons into their full confidence. It is the only medicine for women, every ingredient of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the most eminent medical practitioners and writers of our day, recommending it for the diseases for which "Favorite Prescription" is advised.

It takes a woman a long time to come to the point, especially in sharpening a pencil.

Pure Blood is a Defense.

It means safety. A person whose blood is in an impure and impoverished condition is in the greatest danger of catching any infectious or epidemic disease. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the mildest, safest and surest purifier of the blood, thus striking at the root of Kidney, Liver and Bladder diseases. $1.00 at all druggists.

TOWNS MADE TO ORDER

Laid Out by Railroads of the Northwest.

FARMERS ON THE ALERT

The Day of the Speculative Town Site Man is Passing and Each New Line Now Locates Its Villages as It Pleases—North Dakota the Chief Centre.

In the rich region which was once the Northwest—the upper valley of the Missouri river—the trail of civilization has been blazed by two agencies, the railroad and the town site man, says the Pittsburg Gazette.

Sometimes the railroad, in the abstract form of a preliminary scurvey, precedes the town site man; in other cases the surveying party may march into camp at night to find the town site man awaiting it. In the early days of transcontinental lines the town site man appeared as a speculator pure and simple. The speculative town site man was a prominent figure in the development of California. It was his business to go ahead of the line, lay out his towns, sell his lots at auction, take what he could get for those not salable at fancy figures, pocket his profits and depart for new fields.

The modern town is not built in that way and it is because the "creative" town site man has replaced the "speculative" and the new sections suffer no blight from the creation of hasty and ill advised centres of population.

When a railroad decides upon entering a new territory there naturally arises the question: "Where shall we place the stations?" Although it is the general belief that a railroad builds between different centres of settlement, this is very frequently not the case, especially in the Western country. In fact, many little villages have already learned to their sorrow that the railroad is bigger than the village councils. While an inland town may be located entirely to its own satisfaction that location does not always accord either with the general plans of the railroad magnates or the judgment of the men in charge of the survey, and the inland village is passed by.

Nearly all of the big railriad systems in the West have a regularly organized and operated "town site department," which in consulted as to the location of stations as soon as the general direction of the new line is determined upon. The railroad's town site man travels over the proposed right of way, making a careful study of the topography of the land and of its natural resources.

As a general proposition new towns are located about ten miles apart, especially along lines which penetrate such territory as that found in North Dakota, now the most fruitful field for the town site man. After the matter of distance is settled there remain to be considered the question of grade, for it costs money to stop and start a train, and, if possible, a station should be built on a straight stretch of level track.

The location is so much of interest to prospective citizens that in many cases the town site man finds in the neighborhood of the city whose foundations he is about to lay a full grown village, with banks and stores, all ready to hustle to the immediate vicinity if the railroad station when they learn where that is to be.

It is usually only a few days between the departure of the railroad surveying party and the arrival of the town site surveying crew. Having found where the switches are to be, the sites for the station, the grain elevator and lumber yard are located—for grain is the big product of the new Northwest and lumber is the first essential in building a town.

The preliminaries out of the way, the town site surveying party proceeds to lay out the city along certain fixed lines. In the fidern town site plan there is a plaza, rarely larger than an ordinary block, about which the business houses are to be built. Sometimes there are two of these open spaces. The first is usually within a quarter of a mile of the railroad station, while the second is another quarter of a mile away.

Nearly all of the new towns in this northern country are laid out north of the railroad track, so that they may constitute snow sheds and protection to the railroad from the winter storms.

After having made a plat of the town and properly staked it out, a date is fixed for the sale of town lots according to a schedule of prices announced in the city dailies and in a score or more of country papers in the territory tributary to the location.

A new town is a great self-advertising institution, however. Weeks before the date of sale the little village of squatters, which may have been established miles from the site ultimately to be chosen, gets wind of what is going on. The business houses have been hastily placed on wheels or skids, forty hirse teams or big threshing machine engines have been fastened to them and the procession across the prairie is begun. At such times one may see a completely equipped bank going along the prairie in tow of a "thresher."

A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed *Scott's Emulsion.*

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

RUSSIANS AS GAMBLERS.

They Are Said to Play For Higher Stakes Than Any Other People.

It was recently reported in a Russian newspaper that the Czar had cashiered a young officer of the Imperial Guards for having played cards for such high stakes that he won 80,000 rubles (£10,000) in rather less than an hour, his adversaries being two famous gamblers. Doubtless his Imperial Majesty considered that such a reckless young man could not be a reliable guardian of his person, and very probably also he thought it a fitting opportunity to put a veto on what constitutes one of the worst vices of the Russian aristicracy. But if his Majesty imagines that this express rate of gambling constituted a record he was very much mistaken, says London Tit Bits, for it fell far below many feats which gamblers have accomplished.

H. Justh, a Hungarian nobleman of great wealth, holds the world's record for winning fortunes at cards, and he has on three or four occasions exceeded the rate of £10,000 an hour. A few years back, for instance, M. Justh, whose name is almost a synonym for luck among his acquaintances, won a trifle less than £100,000 during an hour and a half's play at the National Casino at Budapest, and this was at a rate exceeding £100 a minute. Of this immense fortune Count Michael Karoly lost more than half, the other portion being won from two other players.

On another occasion the same lucky gambler, whose honorable play is, by the way, absolutely beyond suspicion, sat down to the card table and lost nearly £8,000 without winning a cent; but at that point the game turned in his favor so completely that he rose from the table some £14,000 richer than when he had started play. Thus in an evening he lost £8,000 and won £22,000.

Russians are perhaps the greatest gamblers of this generation. It was another Russian nobleman, Count Potocki, who startled Europe a few years ago by losing £160,000 in a single evening at cards—the largest amount, it is believed, ever lost at a card table by a single individual; and the whole of this great fortune was won from the Count by two gentlemen in a little less than four hours.

The game played was baccarat, and the scene of this remarkable contest was the Jockey Club at Vienna, which has witnessed the ruin of some of the richest and most reckless gamblers of modern times, for Austrians rank only second to Russians in the love of gambling. To this club go the most daring card players of the wealthy aristocracy of Europe, attracted by the high play which is the rule there. It is said that on the particular ocasion when Count Potocki lost £160,000 he was only concluding a series of games which had already cost him £30,000 before he sat down on the eventful evening. Of the £160,000 he lost, H. Von Szemere, a Hungarian deputy, won £100,000, Prince Braganza winning the balance of £60,000.

Extremely high play has, happily, gone out of fashion in London, and even the opportunities afforded by the popularity of bridge have not effected a revival of gambling on the scale which was common enough when White's club was the scene of so many games of cards on which fortunes hung. But occasionally even nowadays very large sums of money are lost and won in the card rooms of London's great clubs and mansions; and it is but a little while ago that a certain young gentleman lost £4,000 in an evening at bridge, playing with ladies; while it is reported that a young guardsman sent in his papers some weeks ago at the suggestion of the war office, because it had become known to his commanding officer that he had lost £11,000 at a well known club where high play is not the rule.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co
Toledo, O.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 12, 1907.

All sorts of speculation is in order now as to what the interstate Commerce Commission will do with the monthly report of railroad earnings and operating expenses which will have to be made to them under the new rate law. It will be understood at a glance of what immense importance these reports will be from a speculative standpoint. They form the bases upon which all stock manipulations rest, and for stock juggling purposes they are immensely more valuable than were even the cotton crop reports which formed the basis of the now historical Agricultural Department leaks. According to the new rate law, the railroads will have to submit sworn statements covering their earnings and operating expenses to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if these reports could be gotten at by the outsiders, they would be a remarkably effective speculative weapon. One of the beauties of the situation from the viewpoint of the manipulating railroad official, is that with the reports in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it will be almost easier than ever to give inside tips to a favored few and then lay the blame for such information given out upon the clerical employes of the Commissioner or the Commissioners themselves. None of these reports have yet been submitted and given out by the Commission, and every effort is being made to guard them carefully when the Commission does get hold of them. What effective precautions can be taken is still an unsolved question, and one may look for the development of some sort of a scandal in the matter before the system is reduced to a working basis.

***

Contract for the construction of the Panama Canal has not yet been awarded, but it is understood now that J. W. Oliver has associated with himself some of the strongest backing in the United States, that he will be awarded the contract unless the Canal Commission ultimately decides to do the work itself. Considerable surprise was expressed in Washington at the selection of John B. McDonald, the builder of the New York subway, as the President of the newly incorporated Panama Canal Construction Company. It is understood that the visit of Thomas F. Ryan to the White House on the eve of the formation of this company had to do with Mr. McDonald's part in the enterprise, for Ryan, it is known, controls the New York subway, and McDonald is his right hand in all engineering matters. Whether the canal construction contract is awarded to a private bidder or not, it at least will have shown the ability of American contractors to get together an organization sufficient to cope with any engineering problem from a pan-American railway to the bridging of Bering Straits.

***

The River and Harbor Bill is now an assured fact, and the most remarkable feature in connection with it is the fact that Representative Burton, who is the chairman of the committee, failed to take all that he could get in the way of appropriations for work in his district and state. One matter of interest, however, has been brought up in the discussion of the bill, and that is a demand for investigation as to how far the wharfage facilities at Macon, Ga. are in the hands of interests that will use them for limiting the competition between railroad and water born freight. This is an inquiry which very well could be made in many localities besides Macon, for it has been shown in numerous hearings before the interstate Commerce Commission that nearly all the navigable rivers the freight rates are controlled exclusively in the interests of the railroads and there is little actual competition between the two classes of freight carriers This is a somewhat mysterious situation, and one which has never been brought out fully, but the fact remains, and it is of interest to all the producing industries of the country, that it is very seldom any company can get a practical advantage by utilizing the supposed cheapness of river competition against the exaction of railroad freight rates.

***

It appears from the report of the Judiciary Committee of the House on the subject of child labor in the United States, that Senator Beveridge's anti-child labor bill will have a hard road to travel before it is, if ever, enacted into law. The speech of Senator Beveridge on the child labor problem showed a deplorable condition existing throughout the United States. He declared that according to the census report there were 2,000,000 child bread winners in this country, and that of these, 700,000 were employed in occupations other than that of agriculture. These occupations included, of course, mines, mills and factories from which large dividends were drawn because the cheapness of child labor enables the owners to reduce operating expenses. Senator Beveridge pointed out the danger and the fallacy of this cheapness, not only because of its hurtful effect upon the children employed, but because it also tended to reduce adult wages to the scale of payment of child labor. Altogether he drew a very discouraging picture of the situation confronting this country if something were not done to check the child labor evil.

Pensions For All Now.

President Signs Act Grading Service Rates From $12 Up to $20.

The Service Pension bill signed Feb. 7th by President Roosevelt makes provision for nearly every Union soldier of the civil war. It provides that any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States, who was honorably discharged, and who has reached the age of 62 years, shall, upon proper proof and application, without regard to rank, receive a pension at the rate of $12 per month; those who have reached 70, $15 per month; 75 years or over, $20, each pension to begin after filing application in the Pension Office.

All pensioners 62 years old or over receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending, may receive the benefits of this act. No person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time he becomes a beneficiary under the one just approved. No person who now or hereafter receives a greater pension under any other general or special law shall be entitled to a pension under this act.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5.
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST as follows:
For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:55, 10:46 a. m., 2:18 (4:38 Nescopeck only), 6:29 p. m. Week-days.
For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.
For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.43, 6.20 p. m. week-days.
For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7 50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.
For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.20 p. m. week days.
For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 1:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.
For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week days.
For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.
For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.
For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.
For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 15, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:28 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.
For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.
For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.
For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.
For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.
Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:05 p. m
11:20 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sunday at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00

A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
8-2 4mo. Norwalk Conn.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*6 45	†10 00	12 50	*5 27
Cameron	6 56	....	12 61	15 37
Danville	7 06	10 19	2 11	5 47
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	2 25	5 59
Rupert	7 24	10 37	2 29	6 04
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 41	2 35	6 11
Espy	7 34	10 44	2 40	6 14
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 51	12 46	16 21
Willow Grove	17 45	....	12 50	....
Briarcreek	7 48	....	12 53	16 27
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	6 44
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 03	6 49
Hick's Ferry	8 06	1 12	3 09	16 57
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 30	....	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 40	....	3 42	7 23
Plymouth	8 44	11 47	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction	8 47	....	3 52	....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	19 00	....	4 05	....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	....	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	....	14 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 44	† 2 35	4 50	*8 25

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 49
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 09
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	....	....	12 31	....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 18
Kingston	7 24	11 09	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	7 33	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	....	2 54	....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 06	11 54	3 30	18 08
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	....	12 12	13 50	....
Willow Grove	....	....	13 54	18 29
Lime Ridge	18 28	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 32	9 10
Cameron	9 14	†1 01	†4 41	....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	†1 12	†4 50	9 35

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12.05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	21 A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
	‡	†	‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	8 06
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	9 40	3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 09	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 16
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 3	8 40
Grass Mere Park	10 10	3 47	7 28	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	22 A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	‡	‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	16 01	17 12	14 47	11 00	....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	16 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	11 09	14 56	17 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	16 35	11 29	5 17	17 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

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Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH
HAY FEVER

A BEAUTIFUL FACE
Send stamp for Particulars and Testimonials of the remedy that clears the Complexion, Removes Skin Imperfections, Makes New Blood and Improves the Health. If you take
BEAUTYSKIN
beneficial results are guaranteed or money refunded.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.,
Madison Place, Philadelphia. Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000. Undivided Profits $30.000. Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, F. G. Yorks, Frank Ikeler, Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Creasy,
J. M Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA IDEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1907

THE PENSION BILL.

The following is the full text of the pension act introduced in the state senate by Senator Cochran:

To provide for the pensioning of soldiers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy of the United States from Pennsylvania in the Civil War of 1861, fixing the rate of said pensions, the manner of obtaining same, and making an appropriation for the payment thereof.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That any person who has served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the Civil War one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one from Pennsylvania, who was a resident of this State at the date of the commencement of his service, and shall be a resident of this State at the time of making application for pension as hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to a pension from this State at the rate as hereinafter stated Provided, however, That such persons shall have been honorably discharged from said service.

Section 1. The amount to be paid as a pension for each soldier and sailor as set forth in Section one hereof shall be as follows:

To those who served for one year or less, five (5) dollars per month.

To those more than one year and not more than two years, $7.50 per month.

To those who served over two years $10 per month.

Section 3. It is understood that this act does not include any soldier or sailor who was not a resident of this State at the time of entering the service, and who does not reside in this State at the time of making application hereunder.

Section 4 All applications for pensions made hereunder shall be made to the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania under such reasonable rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by him, and the right to such pensions upon such application shall be finally determined by the said Auditor General, whose decision as to the granting or refusal of said pensions shall be final.

Section 5. The pensions to be granted shall begin as of January first Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eight, and shall be payable quarterly thereafter on the first days of April, July, October and January of each year, but such pensions shall only begin at the quarter yearly period after same shall have been granted.

Section 6. The necessary blanks for application and proof for pensions under this act shall be furnished by the Auditor General, and the expense of printing and distributing the same shall be paid out of the Treasury of the State, and no charge shall be made by the Auditor General to such applicant for pension for services or fees in the matter of said pensions.

Section 7. The sum of one million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated for the purposes of paying the pensions created hereby for the two fiscal years beginning June first, 1907.

GET BUSY ON RIGHT LINE.

There have been introduced into the Legislature since the opening of the present session bills and resolutions creating no less than a dozen commissions for one purpose or another. Some of these bodies might serve good purposes, such, for instance, as the railroad commission, provided for in the measure introduced by Representative Creasy. The abuses which it is intended to correct or abate are manifold and manifest. But the constitution lodges in the Secretary of Internal Affairs all the power which the measure in question would bestow on the commission and it would be better, therefore, to enact such legislation as is necessary to make the constitutional provision effective.

There are already between fifty and a hundred of these boards and commissions in existence, beginning with the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, which has recently betrayed the interests of the State by squandering millions of treasure in the construction and furnishing of the capitol. The purpose of these commissions is to provide honorary or profitable places for political dependents and party workers primarily, and to shift responsibility for evils, incidentally. If the powers of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds had been lodged in any individual member of the body the abuses would never have occurred. The shadow of prison walls would have admonished him to be careful.

The constitution of the State vests all legislative power in the General Assembly. The creating of commissions, therefore, with legislative power, is an infringement of the constitution and invalid and such commissions without such power or for other purposes is mischievous and dangerous. There is no occasion for commissions of any kind and the only legislation on that subject which ought to be considered is for the revocation of some of the commissions already in existence. It would close up one of the most prolific sources of graft and stop one of the greatest evils from which the Commonwealth is suffering. Let the Legislators get busy along that line.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Two ten cent magazines are free with every copy of "*The Philadelphia Sunday Press.*" In one there are short stories, good drawings, clever descriptive articles, verse, good fun and a strong serial. The woman's magazine section in colors is far superior to anything else in its line. It has timely hints and advice as to fashions, articles on practical physical culture, art needle-work patterns, and a new series of millinery patterns by one of the formost authorities.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

The Jar of Coughing

Hammer blows, steadily applied, break the hardest rock. Coughing, day after day, jars and tears the throat and lungs until the healthy tissues give way. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops the coughing, and heals the torn membranes.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Biliousness, constipation retard recovery. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

WHAT THE GRANGERS WANT.

Hon. William T. Creasy is the editor of the Legislative Committee Department of the *Pennsylvania Grange News.* In the February number his contribution is the following:

WILL THEY RING TRUE?

The State officials elected last November and on duty now at Harrisburg are every one pledged to our Grange measures. The different political parties incorporated our demands in their platforms. It was upon these platforms that the Governor and members of the House and Senate were elected. The new Governor has promised well and a good fruitage of deeds expected.

The legislators are now upon the anvil. Will they stand up under the blows or will they melt down? Will they scheme to get around voting on plainly drawn, clear bills (without double meaning) that will bring the results the Grange has been demanding and that the people want?

Will "influences" win your member over away from you and away from his pledges to the voters?

Watch him! Pay no attention to his party politics. Great principles are at stake. All parties are pledged and we should get results.

Postal card him. Address care of the House (or Senate), Harrisburg.

Below are the demands, Show them to your neighbor. If he thinks they are right then get him to postal card his member of the Legislature. These office holders need an occasional "reminder. They forget easily after they get in office.

Invite your neighbor to join the Grange, too, and be in with us ready for the next fight.

The Legislative Committee and other prominent members of the State Grange met in Harrisburg on January 24, 1907, at which meeting the following matters of legislation were outlined:

TROLLEYS.

We demand that the trolley lines be given the right to carry freight, without any limitation as to the kind or the quantity; and we further demand that they be given the limited right of eminent domain, as follows: Whenever the right of way has been secured from eighty per cent. of the property holders, then the balance of the right of way may be taken by the right of eminent domain.

ENFORCEMENT OF ARTICLE XVII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We insist that Article XVII of the Constitution, relative to discrimination in freight rates, operating coal mines by transportation companies and forbidding the control by any railroad of a parallel or competing line, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation.

TWO-CENT FARES.

We demand a passenger rate not exceeding two cents a mile.

STATE AID FOR TOWNSHIP ROADS.

In townships where road tax is paid, we insist that the fifteen per cent. paid by the State be increased to fifty per cent. and that a permanent road fund be created by taxing all personal and corporate property, including manufacturing plants, two mills for the permanent improvement of roads; one mill for the use of township road authorities and one mill for the building of State roads.

STATE HIGHWAY

Complaints are being made against the great expense of building State roads, and to satisfy these we believe that the State Highway Department should be supervisory in its character, as in the school department, and that each county should have a competent engineer, who, together with the County Commissioners, should have the control of making these roads, and if the work is done in compliance with State provisions, receive the State appropriation. The appropriation for State roads should be increased.

We favor an increased appropriation for public schools, as promised by the present Governor; also an increased appropriation for township high schools.

In relation to equalization of taxation, we reiterate our often-stated position, that every man's dollar should bear an equal amount of the burden of taxation. It is a fact that certain corporations are escaping taxation and others are not paying their share, and we therefore demand a thorough investigation of the Auditor General's Department, which assesses the taxes against corporations, in order to ascertain to what extent inequality of assessment and collection of taxes exist.

We demand a thorough investigation of the expense of building and furnishing the State Capitol, and are unalterably opposed to the creation of new offices and increases of salaries of old ones.

GRANGE NATIONAL BANKS.

In *Grange News* for February appears the report of Hon. John G. McHenry, Superintendent of the State Grange Banking Department. He says in part:

"I beg to submit the following report on the work accomplished during the past year in my department, in connection with the establishment of Grange National Banks throughout the State. On April 3d, 1906, the Grange National Bank of Tioga, the first bank of its kind in the United States or possibly in the world, opened its doors for the business of the general public. This bank has a capitalization of $25,000 and a paid-in surplus of $2500. It has been made a United States Government depository which shows the confidence Uncle Sam has in Pennsylvania farmers. The Tioga Bank now has $110,000 on deposit and is earning money for the stock holders at the rate of 15 per cent.

Our second bank was organized in Cambria County, located in the the town of Patton, and is called the Grange National Bank of Cambria County. Capitalization $60,000, paid in surplus $12,000. Has been in operation about three months and already has on deposit $80,000.

Our third bank will be established in Smethport, McKean County. Capitalization $100,000. The organization for this bank has all been perfected and they are now awaiting the erection of their own building. In Patton we purchased our own building, paying $21,000 for same from which we receive rentals from other occupants of the building sufficient to pay all taxes, insurance and interest upon our investment at 6 per cent., leaving us our entire banking room practically free of expense. This, you will agree, is good business to start with. The Grange National Bank of McKean County will be installed in a beautiful new home of its own early in the Spring. In Tioga we have a good location, rent our building at a very low rental.

Our fourth bank is located in Clearfield, and is called the Farmers and Traders National Bank of Clearfield. Capitalization $100,000, paid in surplus $10,000, number of stockholders, 244. This bank opened for business on December 13, and at this writing is receiving a satisfactory line of business.

The fifth bank in our chain will be located in Huntingdon County. $90,000 of the amount of the capital stock has already been subscribed in Huntingdon County and the work there will be pushed to completion as soon as possible after January 1st. The location of the Huntingdon County bank or the amount of its capital stock will not be determined until a meeting is called for that purpose of all the stock subscribers.

The sixth bank will be placed in Chester County, with a capitalization of $100,000 and paid in surplus of $10,000. I addressed a Pomona in Avondale on November 14th, at which time a movement was inaugurated and a subscription paper started. The stock for the Grange National Bank of Chester will all be subscribed within the next couple weeks.

Owing to sickness and death in my family I was obliged to discontinue the work for a time and then my Congressional campaign came on which necessitated my absolute discontinuance of the work for a period of about three months. We could have moved much more rapidly in this organization work but I did not deem it wise until we had demonstrated by actual business that the movement was practical and would meet with success."

He then proceeds to discuss the subject in a masterly and comprehensive manner, showing that he has given it careful study.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

TOWNSEND'S

THIS WEEK

Men's Corduroy Trousers

Were $2.50 now $1.75

Men's Corduroy Shirts

$1.45.

TOWNSEND'S

WE MOVE IN ABOUT A MONTH.

The February Linen Sale!

Our Annual Sale of Linen is now on. We promise you that there's enough linen here to stock a dozen ordinary stores; that we bought the bulk of it before the present high prices (for linens have jumped sky high); that we have not advanced our regular price, and that our regular

Prices Are Slaughtered for This Sale

THE BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

Our 50 cent Mercerized Damask reduced to				45 cents
Our 89 cent	"	"	"	69 cents
Our 70 cent	"	"	"	59 cents
Our $1	"	"	"	85 cents
Regular 25 cent bleached linens reduced to				19 cents
" 50 cent	"	"	"	39 cents
" 60 cent	"	"	"	49 cents
" 65 cent	"	"	"	52½ cents
" 75 cent	"	"	"	65 cents
" 85 cent	"	"	"	72½ cents
" 1.00	"	"	"	85 cents
" 1.25	"	"	"	1.00
" 1.50	"	"	"	1.25
" 1.75	"	"	"	1.49
" 2.25	"	"	"	1.75
" 2.50	"	"	"	2.00
" 2.75	"	"	"	2.25

The Unbleached Table Linens are all reduced proportionately.

NAPKINS REDUCED.

$1.50	Napkins for	$1.25	
1.75	"	"	1.50
3.00	"	"	2.50

TOWELS and TOWELINGS. There are bargains galore in towels and toweling—be here early. The 25c kind 21c a pair. The 30c kind (extra large) 25c pair. The $1.00 kind for 78c a pair.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

EVANS' SHOE STORE.

We are Headquarters for

Useful X Mas Presents.

Men's Christmas Slippers in alll leather and velvets,

PRICE, 50 cts to $2.00.

Women's Fur Trimmed Felt Slippers with flexible leather soles.

PRICE, $1.00 to $1.50.

Colors Black, Red and Drab.

Full line of Children's slippers and shoes for Christmas.

The Progressive Shoe Store

Chas. M. Evans

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Cheap Clubbing Offer.

We have arranged to supply some excellent literature at a very low price. They are the following:

COLUMBIAN and *American Farmer* - - - $1.00
Regular price $1.50.

COLUMBIAN and New York Thrice a Week *World* $1.50
Regular price $2.00.

COLUMBIAN and *Woman's Home Companion* - $1.50
Regular price $2.00.

The latter is a splendid magazine with a circulation of 600,000. In form it is like the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and is fully equal to it in every respect. Take advantage of this unusual offer now. Don't wait. tf.

Calendar pads for 1907 at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied. tf.

Paper napkins and doilies at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

We are prepared to furnish the *Woman's Home Companion* for 50 cents a year when taken with THE COLUMBIAN. The two for only $1.50. Send in your name while the offer lasts. tf.

Vote for Francis R. Drake for Director of Bloom Poor District. *Adv.*

Mrs. William Leverett is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell.

C. C. Yetter & Co. have engaged in the real estate business. They will buy and sell real estate, and make loans on mortgages.

Voters, read the last statement of Bloom Poor District, and vote for Drake for Director. He helped save money for the district. *Adv.*

The Columbia County Medical Society has endorsed Dr. L. B. Kline of Catawissa for the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

It Keeps the Feet Warm and Dry.

Ask today for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Chilblains, Swollen, Sweating, Sore, Aching, Damp feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 2-7-4t.

F. R. Drake has been a member of the Bloom Poor Board for the past year and a half, and understands the business of the district. Why not retain him for a full term? *Adv.*

Another wreck occured on the S. B. & B. R. R. on Tuesday morning caused by the breaking of a truck. Five freight cars were demolished. The wreck happened near Ottawa. The track was blocked the balance of the day.

The following letters remain in the Bloomsburg, Pa. post office: Miss Clara Carpenter, Mr. B. F. Dickson, Mr. Wm. Glover, Mr. W; P. Kline, Mon. Henry Patton, Linn Stilson; Cards: Miss Mary Craw, Mr. E. R. Van Horn (2), Mrs. Lizzie Walters.

Two deaths have occurred from diphtheria in the family of Frank Sterner, of East Eighth street, the second child, aged 2 years, dying on Tuesday morning. The family has been quarantined for some time.

The remains were buried in Rosemont the same afternoon, none of the family being able to leave the house to attend the burial.

VACCINATION.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Reaffirming the Validity of the Act of June 18 1895, Which Requires the Exclusion From the Public Schools of Children Who Have Not Been Vaccinated.

The following opinion of the Supreme Court was rendered in a case from Franklin county and was filed in May, 1906. As it discusses a subject that has been more or less agitated in this county, we print it in full. The opinion was filed by Chief Justice Mitchell.

STULL v. REBER } January, 1906. No. 63, C. P. Franklin.

Filed May 7, 1906.

The substantial question in this case is whether the Act of June 18, 1895, P. L. 203, requiring the exclusion from the public schools of children who have not been vaccinated is a valid exercise of the police power of the State. It has been twice so decided by this court.

In Duffield v. School District of Williamsport, 162 Pa. 476, a similar regulation not even exacted by the legislature but enforced by the school directors under an ordinance of the city of Williamsport was held valid. And in Field v. Robinson, 198 Pa. 638, this very statute of June 18, 1895, was held constitutional. It appears to be thought that because the decision was given in a brief opinion per curiam the subject was not fully considered. But the proper inference is precisely the reverse, that the conclusion was so perfectly clear to the whole court that it did not require any extended argumentative support.

Aftet these two decisions the question ought to have been considered as closed. But we have it raised again with small variations of facts and considerations none of which are at all material.

On the constitutional question it is said that section 12 of the act contravenes sections 7 and 8 of article 3 of the constitution in that it is local and special legislation, regulating the affairs of school districts. The terms of the act apply expressly to the "several municipalities" of the State and it is argued that they do not include school districts in townships and therefore make an unwarranted distinction in regard to such districts. Whether townships are municipalities within the intent of the act it is not now necessary to consider. Even if not, the separate classification of school districts in cities and boroughs with reference to public health where population is dense and the danger of contagion great, would not be unconstitutional. Sugar Notch Borough, 192 Pa. 349.

But the act is in no proper sense a regulation of school districts. It is an act entitled "for the more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities of the Commonwealth" and is a general statute on that subject. What bearing it has on schools and school districts is altogether incidental to them as constituents of the community. The constitutional restrict ons on special legislation, not to the incidental operation of statutes constitutioual in themselves upon other subjects than those with which they directly deal. Sugar Notch Borough, 192 Pa. 349.

It is further said that section 12 contravenes section 1 of article 10 of the Constitution, requiring the maintenance of an efficient system of public schools wherein all children above the age of six years may be educated. It is sufficient to say that this article like all others must be construed and applied in connection with other fundamental governmental powers. The schools and school children, important as they are, are only fractions of the community and the police power of the commonwealth in the preservation of the public health must, if necessity arises, sacrifice the less to the greater interest. *Salus populi suprema lex.* It a child manifestly suffering from small-pox in its contagious stage should be excluded from school, it is hardly conceivable that the propriety of such action should be questioned. At what period before or after the outbreak of the disease the right of exclusion should arise is a legislative, not a judicial question. As said by our late brother Williams in Duffield v. School District, 162 Pa. 476, already cited, "It is conceded that the Board might rightfully exclude the plaintiff's son if he was actually sick with, or just recovering from the small-pox. Though he might not be affected by it, yet if another member of the same family was, the right to exclude him notwithstanding he might be in perfect health, would be conceded. How far shall this right to exclude one for the good of many be carried? That is a question addressed to the official discretion of the proper officers; and when that discretion is honestly and impartially exercised the courts will not interfere." These words it should be remembered were written with reference to authority exercised under a city ordinance, and *a fortiori* when the police power of the state intervenes under the authority of a statute its directions are commands that may not be disputed.

It is further argued that sections 11 and 12 of the act should be read together, and the right under section 12 to exclude unvaccinated children should be confined to the schools in the districts mentioned in section 11, namely those in which small pox is actually prevalent. But this is manifestly not the legislative intent. Section 11 deals with a present and immediate danger, with persons, dwellings and places where the disease actually prevails, and its prohibition includes adults as well as children, vaccinated or not. Section 12 on the contrary is a cautionary and prospective regulation, having in view not the actual presence of the disease but its appearance in the future. The objects of the two sections are distinctly different.

In this connection the learned judge below found as a fact "that there is not at the time of the filing of this bill, nor has there been for a period of about forty years any person in the said borough of Waynesboro or within many miles thereof, suffering from small-pox (variola or varioloid)," and it is argued that this feature distinguishes the case from those heretofore decided by this court. But the language of the act is general and its intent plain. The legislature may well have had in mind that the good fortune of such a community may not continue indefinitely. Immunity for forty years in the past afforde no guaranty of immunity for even forty days in the future if a chance visitor from an infected locality or a borough resident returning from a visit to such locality should bring with him the germ of infection. Section 12 is precautionary and preventive, and it is an old and sound maxim that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

There is one hardship in the twelfth section that may deserve consideration with a view to a possible remedy. The court found as a fact "that occasionally it is beyond the power of children of school age as well as adults to be vaccinated, although they may not previously have had the small-pox nor previously been vaccinated; that even repeated attempts to perform the operation of vaccination upon such children or adults is without effect and vaccination will not take. In such cases vaccination is not successful and a physician cannot certify that such child or adult has been successfully vaccinated." The health authorities, state or local might well consider whether they have power to make a regulation as to what should be deemed a successful vacciuation or its equivalent; whether the ratio of such immune children is of sufficient importance to justify the exercise of such power if possessed; and whether such regulation would be undesirable as affording opportunity for the evasion of the statute. The latter however are medical and administrative rather than judicial questions.

Lastly it is argued that construing section 12 as we have done, it authorizes a trespass upon the reserved rights of the individual which are beyond the reach of even the police power. Vaccination, it is said, is the infliction of a disease, cowpox, on the subject and if that can be done irrespective of his consent then the next step may be to require submission to inoculation with antitoxin or serum for diphtheria, tuberculosis, cancer, etc., and we have rather a dismal picture of the possible consequences. It will be time enough to consider such matters when they arise. At present the vast preponderance of opinion among intelligent and educated people, under the guidance of the best medical authority is that vaccination is a highly useful ameliorative if not always a preventative of one of the greatest scourges that have in past times afflicted humanity, and that the regulation of it by statute is not only a justifiable but a wise and beneficent exertion of police power over the public health. When the legislature goes beyond that into new or more debatable fields, it will be time enough to consider the limits of its power.

One expression in the opinion of the court below, and in some of the cases cited in the argument requires a passing note. The act is not a penal statute. It is a broad general act relating to the health of the whole population of the Commonwealth. It is not therefore to be construed or administered by the rigid technical rules applicable to penal laws, but fairly according to its intent, neither narrowing it to the letter, to the exclusion of cases clearly within such intent, nor stretching it beyond its legitimate scope to cover matters not clearly meant to be included. It is an act touching very closely common rights and privileges and therefore specially requiring a common sense administration.

Decree affirmed.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M.D.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa,

To the Voters of Bloomsburg.

I am a candidate for a second term as School Director. I trust I have discharged my duties faithfully, and of this I am willing that the teachers and patrons of the schools shall be the judges. If elected to succeed myself, I shall do my utmost to advance the cause of education in our schools. Feeling I have earned a second term, I respectfully solicit your votes.

2t FRED B. HARTMAN

Governor Stuart has a pointed James A. Stranahan, of Harrisburg, and James Scarlet, of Danville as counsel in the investigation of the new capitol alleged crookedness. Auditors are now at work examining the records as to the cost of the building, and upon their conclusion counsel will have something to start on.

Wellington Risewick, who for many years was a resident of this town, died at Nanticoke last Friday, aged 68 years. His wife who survives him, was Miss Rachel Long, of Bloomsburg. He was engaged here in the livery business with his brother, George Risewick, who conducted the livery now owned by R. C. Buckalew. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

Milton Yorks who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever for the past three weeks, is slowly improving, and his ultimate recovery is now more than a possibility, providing no unforeseen complication sets in. For several days during the past week his case seemed hopeless. The many friends of the family rejoice with them at the brightening prospect of his recovery.

Mrs. S. C. Keller died at her home on Iron street last Friday after an illness of only one week, from grippe. She was born here and spent her whole life here. She was a daughter of Enoch Cadman, and was an earnest member of the Baptist church from girlhood. Her husband, and the following children survive her: Mrs. Barton Pursel, Lizzie, George, and Alice, all of town. The funeral was held on Monday.

To Mothers in This Town.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 2-7-4t

Frank P. Dildine was found dead in a chair at the pumping station of the McHenry Distilling Co,, at Benton, by his wife, on Friday morning. He was a well known resident of Benton. He was employed at the pumping house, and failing to come home at the usual time, his wife went for him, and found him as above stated.

The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon in the Benton Presbyterian church.

J. F. Fox died at the Soldiers' Home at Erie, on Tuesday morning. He went there last August, and his death was probably sudden, as the family had no information that he was ill. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was aged 76 years. For many years he was engaged in the bakery and confectionery business, and lived in Bloomsburg most of his life. His surviving children are Margaret, Annie, and John, of Bloomsburg, and Mrs. J. S. Gilbert, of Mt. Holly, N. J.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher

Big Reductions

ON ALL

COATS, SUITS, AND FURS

You can make nice savings now. All goods must go. COME AND SEE THEM.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

—o—

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00 } **Our Price $1.50**

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN, *Date*.....
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name,.....

Address.....

SAN FRANCISCANS YIELD

Ready to Trust President Roosevelt to Settle the Trouble With Japan.

STATUS SATISFACTORY

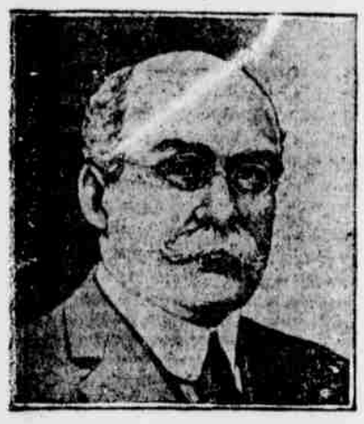
Conference with the Chief Executive Expected to Result in Complete Adjustment—No Demands by Officials—California Visitors Realize Japan Must be Mollified.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—The situation regarding a settlement of the Japanese trouble seems in every way satisfactory. The positive statement was made by one of those who were most opposed in temporizing with the Japanese that a very few more conferences between the San Francisco authorities and President Roosevelt would result in an adjustment of the whole question, leaving a few details to be arranged by the President and Secretary Root.

It has been apparent from the time the Mayor and other officials of San Francisco consented to come to Washington for a conference that Mr. Roosevelt had the situation in his own hands. His appeal to the California delegation in Congress, which resulted in the coming of the officials from the coast, deeply stirred the State, and, although newspaper opposition continues in San Francisco, it is said the local government is willing to do exactly what the President requests—and Mr. Roosevelt has been very careful to request nothing which cannot be done without loss of pride or self-respect by the Californians.

The San Francisco officials are said to have frankly admitted that the presence in the schools of the comparatively few Japanese children now in San Francisco could not possibly harm the city or the white children, and that the anti-Japanese sentiment was the result of labor agitation.

The officials said if coolie immigration were checked public sentiment would not for a minute object to an alteration of the school regulations in such a way as to admit the Japanese children to the public schools. They were willing perhaps to admit all those below the age of sixteen.



William W. Finley,

the new President of the Southern Railway, succeeding the late Samuel Spencer.

Monument for Murdderess.

Rutland, Vt., Feb. 6.—The grave of Mrs. Mary Rogers, who was hanged at Windsor, December 8, 1905, for the murder of her husband at Bennington in 1902, is to be marked by a $600 monument. The donor is a wealthy Vermont woman who was greatly interested in the fight for Mrs. Rogers life on the eve of her hanging.

Snowslide Spared the Baby.

Salina, Col., Feb. 7.—Seven persons were killed by the snowslide that came down Monarch Mountain. The bodies were recovered from beneath great masses of snow and broken timbrs. They were Fred Mason and wife, Joseph Boyle, John Emerson, George Griffith, and John Gilbert, miners, and Stephen Skinner, a saloon keeper. Of the fourteen injured two may die. A young infant of Mrs. Mason's was found alive fourteen hours later.

Service Pensions Voted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—By a vote of 196 to 20 the House passed the Service Pension bill, which passed the Senate January 15, increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors of the civil war and the war with Mexico.

The bill provides that persons sixty-two years old shall receive $12 per month; seventy $16, and seventy-five years, $20. The pensions will begin from the date of filing the application.

Agrees to Jamestown Loan.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The House by a vote of 110 to 85 concurred in the Senate amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill to lend $1,000,000 to the Jamestown Exhibition, safeguarding the loan by a lien on the gross receipts.

Mayor of Kingston Dead.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 12.—Mayor Tait died from the effects of injuries he sustained in the earthquake. He was sixty-eight years old.

KINGSTON LOSS $13,000,000.

Estimate of Committee That Assessed Damage to Property.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14.—According to a schedule of losses gathered by Allen D. Roberts, the Kingston representative of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the damage done by the recent earthquake and fire in the city of Kingston is estimated at $13,000,000. Figures returned show that the loss by fire and earthquake, exclusive of church, Government and municipal buildings, is nearly $11,000,000. In addition to this, the church loss is $250,000; municipal buildings, $300,000; Government properties, $400,000; and St. Andrew's Parish, $879,360. The greatest loss was in the residential section, because the figures as gathered by the committee are $6,481,060, of which 75 per cent. is a total loss.

Mrs. Fanny L. Perry,

the lone Indian widow of Watuppa Rond reservation who has appealed to the Massachusetts Legislature to prevent her land from being used for waterworks. She is the last descendant of the Packawanots and Wampanaogs, and the land which she now holds was granted to her ancestors in the Colonial days.

Graft Dog's Bone to Boy.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 12.—Nine inches of a dog's leg bone inserted in a boy's leg has proved a success in surgery after a year's work.

Nine inches of diseased bone had been taken from the leg of Danny Buck, nine years old, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Buck. Until Wednesday he used crutches and was told not to let his right foot touch the ground. The doctors have now pronounced the healing process complete and have given the boy permission to throw away his crutches.

Two years ago the boy began to suffer with tuberculosis of the fibula.

Kills Woman in Street.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 12.—With a blow that broke the woman's neck an unknown footpad murdered Mrs. Mercedes Donovan, robbed the body of the few coins she had, and fled.

The murder was done near Third and Commerce streets, in the heart of the city.

She was under an arc light when a man stepped from the shadow. Mrs. Donovan screamed, but before the cry could be repeated the footpad struck her.

Needy Colleges Barred.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12.—"The colleges that need money the most cannot get it under the Rockefeller gift because they cannot comply with his conditions," said President Harris of Northwestern University, discussing the Rockefeller fund. He cited Beloit, which was offered $200,000 if it would raise $100,000. Failing, it received only $50,000 from the General Education Board.

To Bar Show of Weapons.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 12.—Representative Spence of Stoddart County, has introduced a bill prohibiting the exhibition in store windows of pistols, bowie knives, dirks, sling shots, daggers and metal knuckles. Violation is punishable by a fine of $50 to $500 or imprisonment for from ten days to six months.

Four Killed at Funeral.

New York, Feb. 14.—An express train on the Long Island Railroad crashed through the funeral procession of Henry Taylor, a retired sea captain, of 116 East Forty-second street, Manhattann, at the Pennybridge crossing, just outside Long Island City. The train hit one of the carriages with full force, killing its driver and three occupants.

Girls Court-Martialed.

Moscow, Feb. 12.—A search for bombs at he Moscow Female University has resulted in several unfilled ones being found.

It is reported that eight girl students, arrested in connection with recent assassinations of high officials, have been tried by drumhead court-martial.

Sees Indians Wandering Beggars.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—While the Senate was considering the Indian appropriation bill Mr. McCumber predicted tat within fifteen years every acre of Indian land would have passed into the hands of the white man, and the Indians would be wandering bands of beggars. Their only hope would be to get into Mexico.

EVELYN NESBIT'S STORY

As Told to Harry Thaw When He Asked Her to Marry Him.

LAID BARE HER LIFE

Architect Induced Her to Drink Drugged Wine Then All Was Blank—After Recovering Consciousness Knew She Had Been Made His Victim.

New York, Feb. 12.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw took the witness stand when court opened in the trial of her husband for the murder of Stanford White and entered upon the recital of her extraordinary story. That it would be extraordinary had been anticipated. It turned out to be more sensational than could well have been imagined.

"Mr. Thaw was sitting down opposite me, and he suddenly said to me that he loved me and wanted to marry me, and I stared at him for a moment, and then he said, "Don't you care for me? Don't you care anything about me?" And I said, "Yes." And he said, "What is the matter?" And I said, "Nothing at all," and he said, "Why won't you marry me?" and I said "Because," and then he said, "Well, tell me why, won't you, for what reason: why won't you marry me?" Then he leaned over me and put his hands on my shoulders and looked straight at me, and he said, "Is it because of Stanford White?" "And I said, "Yes."

Mrs. Harry K. Thaw.

"I told him that in the theater a girl named Edna Goodrich had come to me and asked me to go a dinner party with some friends of hers, and I told her my mother would not want me to go. She came again and asked mo to go out again, and I still refused, but I said this time I would ask my mother. My mother refused to let me go. Then this young lady and another young lady came to me and asked me to go to a lunch party. They said the people were very nice people, and were in the very best New York society, and that it was all right. And they also asked my mother. And my mother consented

"Then this young lady came up for me one day in a hansom cab. My mother dressed me and we got into the hansom and I remember hoping that we would go to the Waldorf, because I wanted to see it. But instead of that we went down Twenty-third street up around where I lived and then we went straight down Broadway and turned into West Twenty-fourth street and stopped at a little dingy looking door.

"The door opened without anybody opening it. It opened itself. And we went in through that door and then we went up some steps, and another door opened in the same way. Then a man's voice called down stairs—that man was Stanford White.

"When we went into the room there was a table set for four people. The furnishings in the room were of velvet and very fine; but I thought the man big and ugly. He asked us to take off our hats, and se we took off our hats. Another gentleman came a few minutes after and we sat down to the table, and I remember they teased me because my hair was down my back and I wore short dresses.

"Then Mr. White came to call on my mother several times, and asked if she wanted to go to Pittsburg to visit her friends there, and she said, 'No;' that she could not go and visit there and leave me alone in New York, and he said, 'No; that is perfectly right,' and then he came again and saw mother several times while I was there, and I remember hearing him tell her it was not impossible for her to go and visit Pittsburg, if I was left with him. He said she might go and visit Pittsburg and leave me in New York in perfect safety. He would take good care of me, and he made me promise I would not go out with anybody but him while mama was away.

"And mama told me he was a very grand man, and afterward she went to Pittsburg, and I remember he gave her the money to go. Then mama went to Pittsburg, and the next day, I think, after she left Mr. White sent a carriage for me at 10 o'clock in the morning and told me that I was to come to the studio and have some photographs taken.

"The next night after that I received a note from Mr. White at the theater asking me to come to a party and he would send a carriage for me. So after the theater I got into the carriage and was taken down to the Twenty-fourth street studio, and when I got there the door opend and I went upstairs and Mr. White was there, but no one else was there and I asked him if the same people would be there who were at the other party. And he said, 'What do you think, they have turned us down." And I said, 'Oh, it's too bad. Then we won't have a party.' He said, 'They have turned us down and probably gone off somewhere else and forgotten all about us.' And I said, 'Had I better go home?' and he said, 'No, we will sit down and have some food anyhow in spite of them; that I must be hungry.' So he sat down at the table and I took off my hat and coat.

"We sat down at the table and ate the food. Then I remember Mr. White going away for a while and coming back again. So after the supper when I got up from the table, he told me hat I hadn't seen all of his place, that they had three floors and there were some very beautiful things in all the different rooms and he would take me around and show them to me.

"So we went up another flight of stairs, not the one I had gone up before, but a little tiny backstairs, and came into a strange room that I hadn't seen before, and there was a piano in this room, paintings on the wall and very interesting cabinets all about, and we looked at this room for some time, and I sat down at the piano and played something.

"Mr. White asked me to come see the back room, and he went through some curtains, and the back room was a bedroom, and I sat down at the table, a tiny little table; there was a bottle of hampagne, a small bottle, and one glass. Mr. White picked up the bottle and poured the glass full of champagne. I paid no attention to him, because I was looking at a picture over the mantel, a very beautiful one that attracted my attention.

"Then he told me he had decorated this room himself, showed me all the different things about it. It was very small. Then he came to me and told me to finish my champagne. I said I didn't care much for it. He insisted that I drink this glass of champagne, which I did, and I don't know whether it was a minute after or two minutes after, but a pounding began in my ears, a something and a pounding, then he whole room seemed to go around; everything got very flat.

"Then, when I woke up all my clothes were pulled off of me, and I was in bed. I sat up in the bed, and I started to scream. Mr. White was there and got up and put on one of his kimonos. The kimono was lying on a chair; and then I moved up and pulled some covers over me and sat up, and there were mirrors all around the bed; there were mirrors on the side of the wall, and on top. Then I screamed, and screamed, and screamed, and he came over and asked me to please keep quiet, that I must not make so much noise. He said, 'It is all over; it is all over.' Then I screamed, 'Oh, no.' And then he brought a kimono over to me and he went out of the room. Then, as I got out of the bed, I began to scream more than ever. Then Mr. White came into the room and got down on his knees beside me and picked up the ends of my dress and kissed it.

"Then he began to talk to me. He told me that I must not be worried about what had occured. He said that everything was all right. He said he thought I had the most beautiful hair he had ever seen. He said he would do a great many things for me. He said everybody did these things; that all people were doing those things; that that is all people were for—all they lived for. He said that Iwas so nice and young and slim did it.

that he couldn't help it, and so

"Then he told me that only very young girls were nice, and the thinner they were the prettier they were, and that nothing was so loathsome as fat, and that I must never get fat. And then I looked at him and said: "Does everybody you know do these things?" And he said: 'Yes.'

"He said the great thing in this world was not to be found out; that I must be very clever about it."

Walked 1,600 Miles on Water.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 12.—Captain Charles W. Oldrieve, to win a bet, has walked 1,600 miles, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, on water. He made the trip in forty-five less than forty days. He wins $5,000. Had he been forty-six minutes later he would have lost.

Oldrieve used cedar wood shoes, four feet five inches long, five inches broad and seven inches deep. With these he trod the surface of the river, closely followed all the way by his wife in a rowboat.

$50,000 Garden for John D.

New York, Feb. 12.—John D. Rockefeller, during the coming summer, will lay out in front of his new mansion at Pocantico Hills the largest and costliest Italian and French gardens in America. It is said that he will spend $50,000 for marble steps, terraces and ancient pillars and statuary.

Oldest Mason Is Dead.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 12.—Otis Eddy, aged one hundred and two, is dead here. He was believed to have been the oldest Mason in this country, having been initiated in 1826

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

John D. Rockefeller's gift of $43,000,000 will be used by the General Education Board to promote colleges in cities and to advance the education of women everywhere.

Cubans of the better class, all of whom favor an American protectorate, declare they will revolt against the new republic to be established by the United States.

State Controller discovered that there was no witness under his predecessors to the destruction of $5,000,000 worth of defective stock transfer stamps, and he only has the word of a clerk that they were not stolen.

Minority stockholders of the old Northern Pacific Railway are behind the effort to obtain a Senatorial investigation of the reorganization of the concern.

George F. Curtis, of Shanghai, declared the disbarment of American lawyers by the Consular Court in Shanghai was an act of retaliation by the State Department for the exposure of consular abuses.

In his sermon to graduating midshipmen the chaplain of the Naval Academy regretted oppostion to the gathering of war ships at the coming Jamestown exposition.

New York State Board of Charities in its annual report criticised State Architect for not having beauty and utility combined in State institution buildings.

Bill was prepared by Assemblyman Phillips of New York, limiting campaign expenses for every candidate for office, the extreme limit being $10,000 for a gubernatorial candidate.

The Rev. Walter Lowrie's whist sermon at Newport nearly defeated his confirmation as rector of the American Church at Rome.

Mrs. Frederick S. Goodwin of New York, has issued invitations to sixty friends to attend a banquet for which the menu will consist of uncooked food.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Reports that infernal machines had been found in the house of Count Witte, former Russian Premier, are confirmed, according to a despatch.

King Edward opened Parliament with imposing ceremonies, the struggle over the liberal plan to curtail the House of Lords being foreshadowed in the initial session.

A despatch from Nice announces the death of Harold S. Van Buren, United States Consul in that city.

Dr. Montono, according to a St. Petersburg despatch, informs M. Isvolsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the evacuation of Manchuria is a proof of the Mikado's desire for a complete resumption of friendly relations with Russia.

Sir William Howard Russell, who became famous as a war corresondent of the London Times, has died at the age of eighty-six.

President Bonilla of Honduras is said to have caused the rupture of the arbitration tribunal which was arranging differences with Nicaragua.

Hayti has refused to annul a transaction with a German firm at the demand of the Kaiser's Minister at Port au Prince, and complications are feared.

London's Stock Exchange, according to a despatch, followed New York's lead in the early recovery and subsequent sudden decline in prices.

SPORTING NEWS.

H. L. Doherty, English lawn tennis champion, will defend his title, and he and his brother intend visiting this country soon.

Sabine Roller, a home bred smooth fox terrier, has been purchased by the British expert, George Raper, of Gomersal, England, and sails for Liverpool after the New York and Boston shows.

The auxiliary three-masted yacht building in South Boston for Henry W. Putnam, Jr., N. Y. Y. C., is 168 feet over all and 140 feet on the water line.

Smith Succeeds R. A. Alger.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 7.—Representative William Alden Smith was elected by the Legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Senator R. A. Alger, who died suddenly in Washington. Smith had already been elected as Senator Alger's successor at the expiration of his term on March 4.

Lawyer Dies Pleading Case.

Tunhannock, Pa., Feb. 7.—Oscar Diesheimer, a prominent member of the Wyoming County bar, died suddenly in court, in Montrose.

He rose to object to some testimony offered, and after sitting down dropped his head in his hand and expired almost instantly of apoplexy.

EX-GOVERNOR HIGGINS DEAD.

After Day of Unconsciousness He Passes Away at His Home.

Olean, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Former Governor of New York Frank Wayland Higgins died last Tuesday. The end came peacefully and he passed away without a struggle, as if falling asleep. He had been unconscious all day.

Frank Wayland Higgins was born in Rushford, N. Y., on August 18, 1856, and was a son of Orrin T. Higgins, the wealthiest man in the town.

Frank W. Higgins.

The family came originally from England and, settling in New England, drifted westward with the tide of immigration to New York.

Mr. Higgins for years has been afflicted by aheart trouble. After he entered upon his work as Governor of the State he was warned by Dr. E. G. Janeway, of New York, of a serious organic difficulty in the heart, but no effort was relaxed and no duty was left unperformed which Mr. Higgins believed essential to the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him by the people.

180 PERISH IN ICY BLAST.

Schooner Sinks Steamer Larchmont in a Midnight Collision.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 14.—More than 180 persons are known to be dead as a result of a collision between the Joy line steamship Larchmont and the schooner Harry Knowlton, in Long Island Sound, five miles off Block Island, last Tuesday. The Larchmont foundered in ten minutes, but most of her 200 souls survived to meet a worse death in the terrors of an icy gale that swept the broad reaches of the Sound at fifty miles an hour. Lifeboats and rafts reached Block Island with the bodies of men and women and children frozen like statues, while the living were almost paralyzed by frost and unable to utter a word. Thirty-eight bodies were picked up on the Block Island shore. The Knowlton was kept afloat until she could be beached, and her captain and crew of six men escaped with their lives.

Awful Plight of Castaways.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7.—The steamer Tartar, on the way from Hongkong, ran into a Chinese junk and cut the vessel in two. Some of the crew escaped in a sampan and others were rescued by a boat lowered from the liner, but three men were drowned.

On the way home the steamer rescued three Chinese from a drifting sampan, many miles from the Chinese coast. One dead man was in the boat. The living were nearly dead, their legs and hands having mortified so that it was necessary to amputate them.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per qt.

Butter.		
Creamery, extra	32	@32½
Firsts	29	@31
State dairy, fancy	27	@29
Cheese.		
Fancy	13½	@14½
Small	13½	@14½
Part Skims	7½	@ 8½
Eggs.		
State and Penn	28	@31
Western—Firsts	25¼	@27
Duck	30	@35
Live Poultry.		
Chickens, per lb		11
Fowls, per lb		13½
Dressed Poultry.		
Turkeys, per lb	10	@18
Chickens, Phila. lb	20	@28
Geese, spring, lb		13
Ducklings, per lb		15
Fruits—Fresh.		
Apples — Greenings per bbl	$1 50	@$3 25
King, per bbl	2 75	@ 4 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@ 2 75
Vegetables.		
Potatoes, L. I., bbl	$ 1 50	@$1 75
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@ 4 50
Onions, per bbl	3 00	@ 6 50
Carrots, per bbl	1 00	@ 2 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@ 1 00
Hay and Straw.		
Hay, prime, cwt.	$1 00	@$1 15
No. 1, per cwt.	95	@ 1 00
No. 2, per cwt.	95	@ 1 00
Straw, long rye	65	@ 67½
Grain, Etc.		
Flour, Win. pats.	$3 00	@$3 85
Spring pats	4 10	@ 4 90
Wheat, No. 1		91⅝
No. 2, red	82½	@ 83⅞
Oats, mixed	44	
Clipped white	46	@ 48
Live Stock.		
Beeves, city drs'd.	7	@ 9
Calves, city drs'd.	8	@ 14
Country, drs'd.	7	@ 12
Sheep, per cwt.	$3 00	@$3 50

U. S. RIVALS SANTA CLAUS

Reindeer Herd in Alaska Increasing Rapidly

A PAYING INVESTMENT

Foundation of Herd Brought from Siberia and the Number Now Exceeds 13,000—Solution of Government Problem of How to Relieve Starving Natives.

Attention was directed to the fact that Uncle Sam was an active rival of Santa Claus in reindeer farming, by the open charge that Rev. Dr. Sheldon S. Jackson, head of the Alaskan educational system, gave away or sold thousands of the animals that the Government had imported from Siberia at great cost.

Dr. Jackson promptly entered a vigorous denial, and explained that shrinkage in the size of the herd was the natural outcome of giving away the animals to those whom Uncle Sam intended they should go.

The whole experiment was started with an idea of saving the inhabitants of Alaska from starvation. Before the coming of Russians, Americans, Germans and English the native Alaskan never found any difficulty in getting sustenance. The walrus, whale and seal afforded an endless supply of clothing, food and fuel.

But the rapid hunting of the white man gradually decimated these sources of supply, and Uncle Sam, as new custodian of the lives and happiness of his Alaskan charges, had to decide between making paupers of them, as with the Indian, by confining them to a reservation, and there supplying food, or to provide a means by which the natives could work out their own salvation—and three meals a day.

The agent of the United States Bureau of Education, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, arose with the plan that has proved the key to the situation. He proposed that the United States import domestic reindeer from Siberia, and then by teaching the young Eskimo how to use them, to put in the hands of the natives a medium of transportation, food and clothing.

Uncle Sam was a little slow to get into action, so Dr. Jackson, having the enthusiasm of his plan, appealed to the generous minded, and raised $2,200 from private sources.

With this money in 1892 he made a trip over the wastes of Siberia, picked out 172 reindeer, and brought them to Alaska on a revenue cutter, landing at Port Clarence.

In 1904 Congress was stirred to the point of supplying $6,000, and from that time in various amounts the total sum invested in reindeer has been advanced to $25,000.

The Government had early recognized that it did not personally have agents enough in Alaska to see that the right kind of young men were picked out to guard the herds, so the co-operation was solicited of all missionaries working in Alaska.

Reindeer breeding was thus conducted as the industrial part of the day schools, with which the United States Government is striving to raise the intelligence of the northern country.

Competent Laplanders, who had been in charge of herds in Norway, were taken to Alaska to give the benefit of their knowledge to promising young Alaska natives.

The gradual appropriations brought from Siberia to Alaska a constantly increasing number of reindeer, until eventually 1,280 had been imported.

Under careful handling, the newcomer proved himself entirely at home in the Alaska climate, and in the twelve years, between 1893 and 1905, there had been born some 13,000 fawns.

The question of distribution was another difficult problem. How was the Government to get the reindeer to all parts of the vast territory, to put them in the hands of the right kind of men, who would care for them properly, and look to the future interest of the whole community?

It was decided to give each mission station 100 reindeer, the same to be held in trust, remaining the property of the Government, but being used for the best interest of all the natives in the vicinity of the station.

The mission bore all the expenses, and took the responsibility of picking out proper apprentices to care for the animals. The only reward an apprentice received was at the end of each year of faithful service—two reindeer for his personal property. This was intended to stimulate him to an effort to start a herd of his own.

At the end of each five years the mission station was to return to the Government the original 100 reindeer, or in case some of these had died, enough out of the newly born to bring the total up to the original investment. After this the mission was allowed to keep the rest of the natural increase.

This rosy result would have decided the Government to continue along the present line indefinitely, in fact to greatly extend the venture, had not the unfortunate charges of irregularity forced an investigation.

The British Government gets an income of $25,000,000 from the railways, river boats and forests of India.

CLEMENCEAU'S CAREER.

French Premier Practiced Medicine in New York.

Probably few Americans who have read of the rise of the French Premier are acquainted with the fact that he is almost half an American citizen, and that had the Franco-Prussian war never occurred or been postponed for a year or two he might now be a prominent American legislator, or, at least, a thriving American physician.

Dr. Clemenceau, who is in his sixty-sixth year, comes from an old Huguenot family of the Vendee. Like Voltaire, another Vendean, M. Clemenceau writes direct eighteenth century French with aggressive brilliancy and originality and with a perspicacity which is the delight of critics. Like Voltaire, he was brought up on the Greek and Latin classics, and at an early age turned his attention to science. He studied medicine with distinction at the Nantes and Paris hospitals, and was interne at

M. Clemenceau.

each. At the age of twentytwo he wrote a still valuable work on "Anatomic Conceptions and General Physiology," and translated John Stuart Mill's "Auguste Comte and Positivism." In the later sixties he was one of the most formidable opponents to the empire among the "intellectuels" of the Paris Quartier. This antagonism was attended with a penalty. He was invited to leave the country.

In 1868 or 1869 he reached New York, his sole possession being a very fine collection of surgical instruments. At one time he decided to enter the career of a practicing physician in New York, and, as it was, there then being no regent's examination to pass, he actually laid the foundations of a substantial practice in the French colony south of Washington square. He also registered his intention to become an American citizen.

The Franco-Prussian war and, in its midst, the fall of the empire, caused him to return to rearrange his plans. Lacking the money to return to France, says the New York Times, he would have borrowed some on his surgical instruments from a New York friend, himself an eminent physician, had that friend not freely offered the money without security.

Dr. Clemenceau made his debut in the Chambers in 1876, where his lucidness of speech and coherence of theme, his closeness of argument, and his fine irony, at once won him distinction. The papers of that day, even those antagonistic to him, described him as a relief to the Ciceronian copiousness and elocutionary periods indulged in by his colleagues—even Gambetta. Coming from a Royalist Catholic province, Dr. Clemenceau was enabled to meet both clericals and royalists upon their own ground. No man in France has upset so many Ministries as he; no man in France has had such a power in foreseeing and formulating international as well as national policy; yet no man has ever been so ill requited by those who formed Ministries made possible by the ruins he had created. For thirty-six years he has been groping in the wilderness, so to speak. Neither Grevy nor Carnot, who practically owed their offices to him, rewarded him with the Premiership. His reputation as a disturber of Cabinet tranquility clung to him. His well-known independence and radicalism made him unsafe.

Dr. Clemenceau has two moving passions—his antipathy for Russia and his love for England. Each once cost him, at an unfortunate moment, his seat in the Chamber. In the interval between law-making and Cabinet-breaking he has written much—short stories, sketches of travel, essay, novels. Among the last may be mentioned "Les Plus Forts," a study of present day manners, aims and conditions of life which only a man with the most varied culture and with a broad knowledge of and a sympathy for the world could have written.

Celebrating Oyster Season.

Colchester derives so much pecuniary benefit and celebrity through its oyster fishery that its Mayor and corporation have been appointed guardians of the industry. Once a year, at the opening of the oyster season, the city fathers sail to the fishing ground, and the Mayor formally assists in raising the first dredge of bivalves. Afterward, in fulfillment of an ancient custom, there is a luncheon, at which the distinctive luxury is gingerbread, washed down with raw gin, a combination which, it is reasonable to assume, will fix the event in the memory for several days.

The Badge of Honesty

Is on every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superior worth as a blood purifier and invigorating tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for *free* booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Scudder, Coe, Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, pure blood and so invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, and, through them, the whole system. Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing to apply to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your druggist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

LESS COLLEGE TUTORING.

One Soure of Income for Clever Students Cut Off by New Conditions.

Private tutoring no longer yields the rich harvest of former times to clever students in the universities and colleges of this town, says the New York Sun. The palmy days of the business vanished ten or fifteen years ago, when a student working his way through college could still earn from $1,000 and $2,500 a year, and when some men earned nearly twice the latter sum.

Even then, however, the business was not such a science as the "Widow" makes of it at Harvard. You may learn almost anything of the Widow that is taught in the university, and there are undergraduates who fervently believe that he (for the Widow is not a woman) knows more of most subjects than the real professors.

The Widow's neatly written typewritten lecture notes, the Widow's careful summaries of the matter assigned for collateral reading, are regularly served out day after day to those students that can afford to pay the Widow's prices. It costs a good deal more to get the Widow's lecture notes and other aids to scholarship than the fees of the university.

Columbia and the University of the City of New York have no Widow. There are hard working students who still tutor undergraduates for pay, and there are seasons when such students neglect their own work in order that they may put in twelve or fifteen hours a day with the lads whom they are tutoring, but a good many things have combined to spoil the market in New York.

The preparatory schools, if they are not doing their work better than they did it twenty years ago, are at least directing it more strictly to the end in view, that of putting youths into college. Conditions are fewer than they used to be, and electives give a student a chance to discover soft things in the way of studies.

Even the summer tutoring of lads who have failed in the June entrance examinations is not the profitable business it once was. There was a time not so long ago when husky young football players from the preparatory schools gave up two-thirds of the summer holidays to studying against the autumn entrance examinations, and anxious friends of college athletics urged them on to their distasteful tasks. Parents gladly paid from $3 to $5 an hour to the men who thus carried dull or idle boys through their vacation studies.

Tutoring is not specially frowned upon at the universities and colleges of this city. Some of the professors themselves earned almost as much as tutors in their college days as they now earn as heads of departments, and then the business does not assume its worst form here.

In those universities where tutoring has been brought to such perfection that the idle undergraduates with money to spend can be reasonably sure of passing his examinations without attending lectures regularly or reading the books assigned, professors flunk the fellows who are known to be regular customers of the tutoring mills. A lecturer at one university, not in New York, confessed that when he examined the typewritten notes of one of his own lectures furnished to a student by a tutoring mill he found them fuller than the notes that he was himself using, for the tutor had put in side remarks and illustrations that did not appear in the lecturer's notes.

New York milk dealers propose to raise the price, to induce producers to send in a greater supply. The poor consumer is figuring on the scheme.

ENGLAND'S MANY YACHT CLUBS

The Most Exclusive Is the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes.

There are forty-three yacht clubs in Great Britain, most of them established at ports on the English coast.

Several important ones belong in Scotland and Ireland, the oldest one of them all—the Royal Cork—having its headquarters at Queenstown. This one was founded in 1720.

The chief of all the British clubs is the Royal Yacht Squadron, founded in 1812, with headquarters at Cowes. It is the most exclusive institution in England, no one, until quite recently, being admitted a member of it without the approval of King Edward.

When his Majesty was Prince of Wales he officiated as commodore, but on his accession to the throne he relinquished the position. The club, however, still retains its character for exclusiveness, and according to Baily's Magazine, no candidate can hope to secure election unless possessed of considerable social influence.

The ballot is so severe that the "pilling" of extremely well known sportsmen frequently takes place, much to the chagrin of their proposers. On one ocasion a certain ropal personage is said to have been so annoyed at finding one of his nominees blackballed that he promptly tendered his own resignation.

Among those who have belonged to the club for at least thirty years are the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Fife and the Marquis of Ormonde. Of those who have joined more recently the best known are perhaps the Earl of Dunraven and Marquis of Zetland. The list of yachts registered to fly the squadron burgee includes such universally famous ones as the Meteor, belonging to the German emperor; the Sunbeam of Lord Brassey, and the Valkyrie of Lord Dunraven. On election all members pay an entrance fee of £105, while the annual subscription is £16.

The yacht club next in importance is the Royal Thames, established in 1823. The membership (which is limited to 1,000) includes the Emperor of Russia, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Lord Brassey and Sir Donald Currie.

The uniform of the R. T. Y. C. is unique in its way. It consists of a plain blue cloth dress coat and white waistcoat, each with special buttons, and either blue cloth or white duck trousers, according to the season. In undress a short blue jacket is worn in place of the tail coat.

The annual subscription is eight guineas, except in the case of members owning yachts of not less than nine tons, Thames measurements. For these latter the yearly dues are reduced to six guineas.

Another old established yacht club is the Royal Western Yacht Club of England. Membership is restricted to 500, and no one can be elected if the ballot shows him to have received one black ball against five white. The clubhouse, which is at Plymouth, contains a number of valuable pictures and souvenirs.

The Isle of Wight being the chief yachting center in Great Britain, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club has its headquarters appropriately enough at Ryde. It was established at this port in 1844 for the encouragement of yachting among gentlemen owning property on the island.

By its constitution membership is still confined to persons coming under this heading. Admission to temporary membership, however, may be extended to yacht owners who belong to other recognized clubs.

Although it was established at so comparatively recent date as 1875, the Royal Southampton Club is recognized as a leader.

Membership is open to both ladies and gentlemen, the proportion of the former being large.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S AEROPLANE.

Description of the Bird of Prey Which Won the Archdeacon Cup.

Santos-Dumont's aeroplane, which has been named Bird of Prey, had a successful trial and won the Archdeacon cup, offered for the first aeroplane that sailed through the air a distance of twenty-five meters, about eighty-two feet, says the New York Sun. In a trial in Paris the Bird of Prey ran along the ground for about one hundred yards and then Santos-Dumont elevated it about nine feet above the earth and succeeded in sending it about 175 feet. The judges, however, did not agree on this distance, but did agree that it had gone more than the eighty-two feet and decided to give Santos-Dumont the prize.

Santos-Dumont gave another demonstration of the success of his airship at Neuilly, and this time tried for the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of $10,000. This was offered for a ship heavier than air that would travel 1,500 feet away from the start, turn and go back to the place of start.

In twenty-one seconds the Bird of Prey flew 680 feet at a height of about ten feet from the ground. A big crowd was watching the trial, and as the ships went over the heads of the spectators they became frightened and scattered. This unnerved the aeronaut, and fearing a disaster

M. Santos-Dumont.

he let the ship descend. In touching the ground one of the wings was damaged.

The Bird of Prey is built on the lines of a giant bird of prey, with this exception, the rudder end or tail is the front of the machinery. This consists of a long central body carrying the rudder box and two lateral planes forming a dihedral angle.

The aeroplane measures 39.37 feet in width and 32.8 feet in length. Its weight is 352 pounds, which with Santos-Dumont's weight made it 463 pounds. It has 801 square feet of sustaining surface. The basket is three feet high and not more than a foot square, and within easy reach of the aeronaut are the various levers which control the engine, the fuel supply and the rudder.

The rudder is about twenty-five feet forward of the motor on the end of a long horizontally projecting vertical plane. It is similar to a huge box kite cell and can be moved in any direction. A small wheel at the aeronaut's right controls the vertical movement, while a lever at his left controls the horizontal. The rudder, as well as the machine itself, is a stiff framework of bamboo and rattan covered with canvas.

The body of the machine is a series of box kitelike cells made of bamboo and canvas. These are braced and carried on pneumatic tired bicycle wheels, upon which the entire flying machine can be driven at a constantly accelerating speed until it rises spontaneously from the ground.

It is driven by a two bladed propeller of aluminum directly driven by the motor at an average speed of 1,100 revolutions a minute. The motor was built by Lavasseur and is twenty-four horse-power and weighs only 63.36 pounds. It is an eight cylinder V motor of 3,149 inches bore and stroke. Its length over all is 24½ inches and its width and height 19½ inches. It has automatic inlet valves, jump spark ignition and develops its rated horse-power at 1,800 revolutions a minute.

Rejected His Suit.

Near one entrance of the Cathedral of Seville hangs a patched and painted crocodile, which once served as a princely love token that failed of its mission. In 1260 it was sent by the Sultan of Egypt to a beautiful Princess of Spain, who declined a suitor whose first present could scarcely be said to speak of affection.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Kline, late of Orange Township, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Martin Kline, late of Orange township, deceased have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

JOSEPH A. HENRIE,
Administrator
Orangeville, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clinton Herring, Atty. 2-14-6t.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Moyer, Deceased.

The undersigned appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to pass upon exceptions to the account of T. J. Vanderslice, trustee, will sit at his office in First National Bank Building, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, February 1st, 1907 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment at which time all persons interested will appear and be heard.

FRANK IKELER,
1-10-4t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Kalwich, late of the Borough of Centralia, Deceased.

In the estate of Joseph Kalwich, deceased, Letters have been duly granted by the Register of Wills upon the estate of Joseph Kalwich, late of the Borough of Centralia, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, deceased to Elizobeth Kalwich, residing in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, State of Pennsylvania to whom all persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having any legal claim against or demand upon said estate, shall make the same known without delay.

ELIZABETH KALWICH,
Administratrix.

Edward J. Flynn, Attorney,
Centralia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1907. 1-17-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sallie Morgan, late of Montour township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sallie Morgan, late of Montour township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Rupert, Pa.
Administrator.

JOHN G. HARMAN,
Atty.
2-7-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah E. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sarah E. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

H. REBER MEARS,
Administrator.

2-7-6t.

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Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wirt's Building.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Crangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ.
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND
EAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Oct. 31, 1901. tf*

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H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
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Office :—Ent building, 11-16-99

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Office in Wells' uilding over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg,
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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Penn'a .Phila.	400,000	3,825,180	1,41
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,638,915	1,09
Westchester, N. Y.	300,006	1,753,307	49
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,780,679	2,85

Office Clark Building, 2nd Floor.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1907

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 12, 1907.

Six weeks of the legislative session of 1907 has already passed and there has hardly been enough work accomplished to form a basis of an estimate of the character of the body. Public expectation was high it may be remarked, probably too high. The dominant party had promised a good deal while passing through the valley of adversity from the election of 1905 to that of last fall, and a good many intelligent people imagine that the present session would be a sort of a reform ratification meeting. The first day's proceedings gave this notion a hard jolt. The election of McClain as Speaker of the House and Woods as President pro tem. of the Senate was a bad beginning of reform work and the re-election of Clerks Garvin and Judd confirmed the bad impression that had been thus created.

There was a deep-seated popular notion that the absence of the passes would keep the legislators to their work fairly well at least, and that without materially increasing the length of the session there would be ample time to take up, consider and enact such legislation as the party platforms had promised. But this hope has been entirely disappointed. The first day of the session was followed by a recess of two weeks and so far as practical results go the Senate has adjourned for the week every Wednesday. The constitution forbids the adjournment of either House for a longer period than three days without the consent of the other and owing to a blunder of somebody the consent of the House for the Senate to adjourn on Wednesday until the following Monday evening was not obtained on one occasion. But that made no difference to the Senators. They all went home as usual and on Thursday Senator Fox of Dauphin county called the body to order at the regular time, declared the absence of a quorum and announced an adjournment until the following Monday evening. That was a technical compliance with the provisions of the constitution which quieted the consciences of those concerned.

PLENTY OF BILLS INTRODUCED

Considering the frequent and prolonged recesses, however, for the House has held no Friday or Saturday sessions, and the Monday evening session is not for purposes of legislation but are to support the legal fiction that the constitution is being obeyed, a good many bills have been introduced and referred to committees. These cover every conceivable subject and include all the promised reforms. But this fact simply exemplifies the Biblical adage that "many are called and few chosen." In other words a vast proportion of the measures "read in place" are duplications, as many as a dozen different bills being submitted on one subject. Most of these, moreover, are "artful dodgers." That is to say they are bills upon subjects on which public opinion has asserted itself which more or less vehemence or considerable earnestness, intended to placate the demand without accomplishing the desired result. They are "legislative jokers" which serve the purpose of diverting the popular mind from the reform desired. They contain language of double meaning which can be construed in one way to the ear of the layman but convey a different notion to the mind of the lawyer.

The one hope which encouraged the thoughtful observers of events about the Legislature was that the customary and iniquitous "pinch bills" would be cut out of the programme for this year. "Pinch bills" are the most prolific source of revenue to the "grafters" in the lobby. They come in all forms but mainly in the form of tax and insurance legislation. For example a bill to levy a tax on some subject not hitherto taxed was a certain producer. Usually they are directed against corporations with plenty of money and as soon as they are introduced the corporations concerned are notified that they can be "killed in committee" for a given sum. The figure is generally high but less than the tax would amount to in a few years and the bargain was struck. It is said that the bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes was introduced as a "pincher" and was only passed because of the "misappropriation" of the funds which the Tobacco trust had paid into the lobby to defeat it. The insurance pinchers were particularly frequent and productive. During the session of 1905 a Philadelphia Senator had those in charge. He has recently been favored by a high office in the organization.

THE PINCHERS ARE THERE ALL RIGHT.

The hope that pinchers would be cut out has been disappointed however. They are not exactly in the old form but they are there just the same. For example the Senator who distinguished himself by milking insurance companies two years ago has turned his attention to the railroads and has a "beaut" in reference to eminent domain in already. There are others, moreover. Among them is a bill "to tax lands and personal property of railroads," "annual State tax on capital stock of corporations" and so on. The creation of new offices is another evil which it was hoped might be ended. But they are flowing in in undiminished volume. Keyser, of Philadelphia, wants a bureau of elevator inspection and Roberts, of Montgomery, wants the number of employes of the State Highway department vastly increased. Tustin, of Philadelphia, insists on a State commerce commission. New courts are wanted in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Delaware county and a Representative purposes to provide County Solicitors with stenographers at public expense.

We are drifting into a government by departments in this State or what might be properly designated a bureauocracy. In other words the several departments of the government are practically permitted to control all all legislation on subjects affiliated in any way with their departments. "It's no use in trying to get any legislation," I heard an experienced Representative remark the other day, "unless the bureau of the government to which the legislation relates is favorable to it and it is equally impossible to defeat any legislation which any department wants enacted." That is the most dangerous symptom of recent times. Take the Highway Department, for example. Everybody knows that it is rotten and yet it gets whatever it wants and nothing that it doesn't want. It is not because the majority of the Senators and Representatives are venal that this is true. On the contrary it is a safe guess that if the question could be determined by a vote of either House the Highway Department would be "torn from stem to stern" and reorganized on a practical basis. But the committees of the Legislature are organized to serve the machine and only legislation favored by the bureaus is reported from committee.

A FEW OF THE BAD ONES.

In this line there are a few bills pending which ought to receive more than a passing notice. One of these has reference to the killing of game within the commonwealth and another to the taking of fish. Both of these diversions interest vast numbers of people. The obnoxious feature of the pending bills is a clause requiring all hunters to take out licenses for which a fee of a dollar is charged in each case, the revenue derived from this species of robbery going to the Game Commission and the Department of Fisheries respectively. instead of in to the State treasury where all revenues properly belong. Obviously the purpose of these laws is to protect the game and fish for the convenience of wealthy residents of the cities who spend their vacations in the forests hunting or along the streams fishing. To serve this purpose to make farmers and their sons take out licenses to hunt in woods of their own and fish in streams which run through their own farms and farmers who can't afford to take out such licenses will be forbidden from shooting game even on their own farms. That is about the limit of absurdity and injustice.

The Department of Forestry is also in the lobby with a couple of "cokoos." One of these is an act "to define and establish auxiliary forest reserves," and the other to "provide for the taxation of auxiliary forest reserves." The first provides that any owner of "surface land on which trees suitable for merchantable timber or sawed lumber shall be growing and which if cleared would not be suitable for agricultural purposes," may be "constituted a separate and distinct class of lands to be known as auxiliary forest reserves." Under the law the Commissioner of Forestry will have the right to appoint examiners who shall report to the County Commissioners and after all the rigmarole if the Commissioner of Forestry wants to he may so designate the lands. The other measure limits the taxation on such land to a valuation of a dollar an acre. This will be an admirable arrangement for tannery and other corporations which have or intend to acquire vast areas of forest. Their property will be practically free of taxation until they are ready to cut the timber from it, when it will be released.

PEANUT POLITICS APLENTY.

The feature of the session is the peanut politics which has already been revealed. The Republican managers are determined that no important legislation shall bear the stamp of Democracy and imagine they can fool the public with such trifling expedients. This was shown strikingly, the other day, in the action of the House committee on Electric railroads when the bills to authorize trolley roads to carry freight were under consideration. The first bill introduced on the subject was Mr. Creasy's measure and it may be added the he was the first to propose such legislation. The committee determined, however, that Creasy's bill should not be reported out. One member who for some inscrutable reason was elected in a Democratic district was particularly active and offensive. He protested vehemently against reporting the Creasy bill and declared that only Republican reform measures should be enacted or considered. He imagined that the bosses of his own party were influenced to the same purpose by similar considerations. His narrow vision could discern no other reason and he was encouraged in his delusion, poor, ignorant fool.

As a matter of fact, however, there was another and more potent reason for preferring the Homsher bill. It is an absolutely harmless measure. It makes no provision for the regulation of such trafic by the local authorities in boroughs which is the most important feature of the question. Under existing laws the passenger traffic of trolly roads is subject to regulation by councils and boroughs through which they run and in which they operate and considerable revenue is derived from that source. But the Homsher bill for trolly freight relieves them of this burden and if it is enacted the corporations can say to the people go hang. The Creasy bill gave them no such liberty or to speak more exactly such license. Another difference is that the Homsher bill includes elevated and subway roads. This is obviously a "tub to the whales." There are no elevated roads except in Philadelphia and they are operated by steam and no subways in the State. Consequently that provision of the bill was put in to make sound and signifies nothing.

THE COUNTRY CLUB.

The novelty of the session is the country club and that organization has afforded a good deal of amusement to a good many people who don't understand it. In the first place the impression was conveyed in the beginning that it was an organization of the country members to antagonize the city contingent and compel righteous legislation and with Sam Cochran of Armstrong county as one of the leaders it would be hard to imagine anything more absurb. As a matter of fact, however, the club is simply an association of members for the purpose of social intercourse and the interchange of views on questions involved in pending legislation and it is not limited to country members or even to present members. It is a pity, however, that it isn't intended for the purpose first expressed. There is ample room for such an organization in the present legislature and abundant work for it to perform. But in that event the servile tools of the machine among the country members would have to be excluded in order to make it effective and there are a good many of that sort between the Delaware and the Ohio.

The investigation of "the Palace of Graft" makes little or no progress. There was a great deal of haste in rushing the enabling resolution through the Legislature but that was more on account of the fear of debate than because of anxiety to expose crime. In fact there was an attempt at "railroading" in the Senate but Senator Hall interposed an objection and the bosses have come to understand that Senator Hall's objection means business. His purpose was simply to give the minority an opportunity to offer needed amendments and discuss the subject freely and that achieved he was content. That was two weeks ago, however, and thus far as practical work is concerned, nothing has been done since except the appointment of two very excellent lawyers to conduct the examination in the persons of James A. Stranahan, of Harrisburg, and James Scarlet, of Danville. If it were problems of law instead of questions of fact that are to be solved Stranahan and Scarlet would go to the bottom.

G. D. H.

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For Director of the Poor

The Republican party through its regularly constituted authority has placed Oliver T. Wilson of Bloomsburg in nomination as a candidate for Director of the Poor for Bloom district.

The policy of the *Republican* has always been to support the regular candidates of the party. It has not only done this on principle but because there has never been an instance in our recollection when the candidate of the party has not been honestly nominated. In this instance we all the more cheerfully support the candidate because he has been tried and has proven efficient in this often perplexing and trying office.

When Mr. Wilson assumed office, three years ago the district had a floating indebtedness of $5000. As a prudent buiness man, he insisted that this debt must be paid and to accomplish this object the tax was increased.

But now the district is out of debt and a handsome surplus is in the treasury and Mr. Wilson who insisted on an increase three years ago to meet an emergency, is just as insistant now that the tax rate shall be reduced.

There are other good candidates in the field but the Republican insists that there are none better than O. T. Wilson, who has proven his claims to your support. He devotes his time to the work of the district. He comes before you, not as an untried quantity nor as an experiment. Vote for O. T. Wilson.

Adv.

NOTICE.

The supervisors or their treasurers and treasurers of boroughs can receive their respective shares of license money for 1907 on or after March 1st, 1907, by presenting themselves at the treasurer's office in Bloomsburg and receipting for the same.

M. H. RHODES,
County Treasurer.

The Irish House of Commons.

The Irish House of Commons sat for the last time on June 10, 1800. It was the duty of Lord Castlereagh to move the third reading of the union bill, and he discharged the duty with the utmost apparent equanimity. Other members were not so composed, and to conceal their emotion hurriedly left the room. The speaker, who hated the measure, rose to put the fatal question. He held up the bill for a moment in silence, and looked, according to a spectator's account on the scene, steadily round on the last agony of the expiring parliament. "He at length repeated in an emphatic tone, 'As many as are of opinion that this bill do pass say aye; the contrary say no.' The affirmative was languid, but indisputable. Another momentary pause ensued. Again his lips seemed to decline their office. At length, with an eye averted from the object which he hated, he proclaimed with a subdued voice, 'The ayes have it.' The fatal sentence was now pronounced—for an instant he stood statue-like, then indignantly and with disgust, flung the bill upon the table and sank in his chair with an exhausted spirit.—London Chronicle.

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